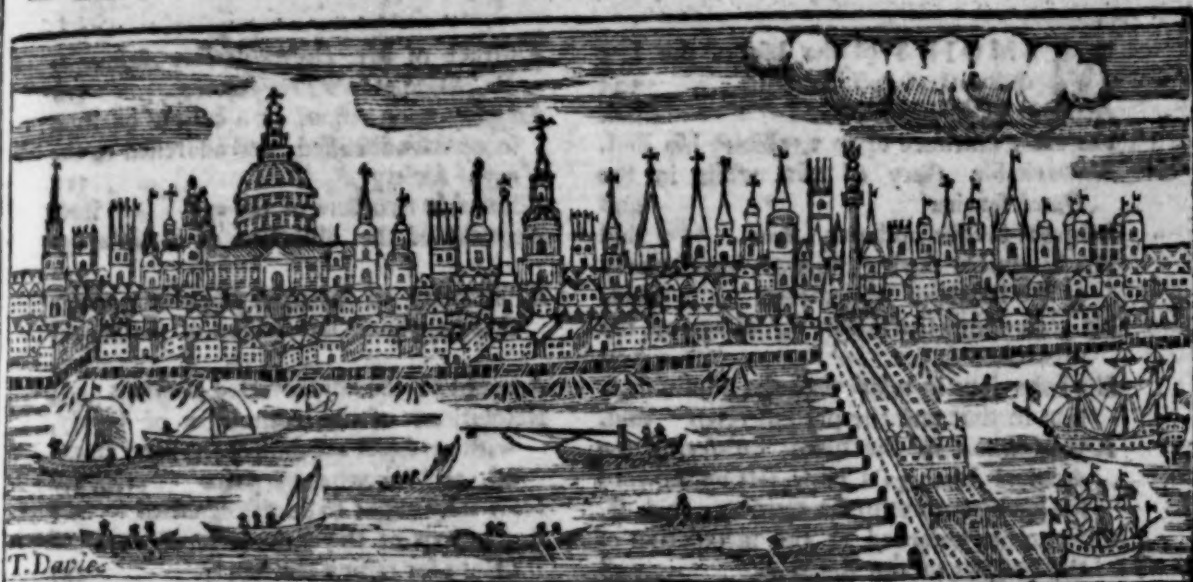


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For JULY, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- | | |
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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Bojorix, Julius Florus, T. Sempronius Gracchus, and Servilius Priscus, on the Motion for granting 10,000<i>l.</i> to reimburse the City of Glasgow the Sums extorted from them by the Rebels.</p> <p>II. Memoirs of the Life of the late Duke of Argyll.</p> <p>III. Protest in relation to a Road-Bill.</p> <p>IV. Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.</p> <p>V. An exact Account of Sums granted, and Ways and Means for raising them.</p> <p>VI. An Essay upon Vision, addressed to the Royal Society.</p> <p>VII. A Meditation on the Death of the late Duke of Montagu.</p> <p>VIII. Abstract of Mr. Dodwell's Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry.</p> <p>IX. Rise and Condition of the three piratical States of Barbary.</p> <p>X. A Geometrical Question solved.</p> <p>XI. Description of the grand Dutch Theatre for the Fireworks.</p> <p>XII. Ceremonies at the Installation of Knights of the Bath.</p> | <p>XIII. Ceremony of Installing the Duke of Newcastle in the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge.</p> <p>XIV. Vast Improvement of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania.</p> <p>XV. Curious Structure of the Eye, with the Dissection of that of a Fish.</p> <p>XVI. POETRY: Ode performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, at the Duke of Newcastle's Installation; Charity, or 1 Cor. xiii. paraphrased; on Mr. Stanley, the celebrated blind Organist; Epilogue to the Town; from Anacreon; Ode occasioned by Mr. West's Translation of <i>Lindar</i>; a new Song, sung by Mr. Lowe at Vaux-Hall, set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XVII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Court-Martial at Portsmouth; Riot in the Strand; Sessions at the Old-Bailey; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XVIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XIX. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With an elegant VIEW of the Grand Theatre for the Dutch Fireworks; as also of the Duke of ARGYLL's Monument in Westminster-Abbey: Both neatly engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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N B. The Pastoral on the Death of *Adonis* shall be in our next. As also the Remarks on the Quakers in relation to Electricity, and the Receipt for the Staggers in Horses.
We have received some Geometrical and Dialling Questions.

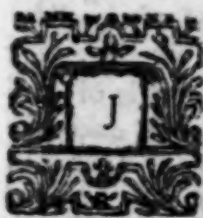




THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1749.

MEMOIRS of the Life of the late
DUKE of ARGYLL.



JOHN duke of Argyll and Greenwich, lately deceased, (whose monument in Westminster Abbey* is here prefixed,) was the representative of one of the greatest and most antient families in Scotland. He was born, October 10, 1678, and consequently was not seven years old, when his grandfather Archibald earl of Argyll was beheaded at Edinburgh, June 30, 1685, about which time he fell out of a window at Dunybrissel, (the seat of his aunt, the countess of Murray) three stories high, without receiving any hurt; and this accident the superstitious have fixt not only to the very day, but to the very minute his grandfather's head was struck off at Edinburgh, as an omen of his revenging the death of his grandfather, and great grandfather, who was beheaded at the same place, D May 27, 1661.

By this means the family of Argyll became deeply engaged in the revolution, for upon the unhappy catastrophe of the late duke's grandfather, his father Archibald, then called lord Lorn, retired to Holland, E where he remained till the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III.

July, 1749.

came to England, by whom he was, in 1701, created duke of Argyll, marquess of Kintyre and Lorn, earl of Campbell and Cowal, viscount of Lodbow and Glenyla, and lord Inverary, Mull, Morven, and Tyrie; and as he had always great interest with king William, in the year 1694, he procured for his son, the late duke, the command of one of the Scottish regiments in the Dutch service, tho' then but 16 years of age.

The late duke was then at his studies in the university of Leyden, where his father designed he should have continued for a year or two longer, and left the regiment to be commanded by the lieutenant colonel; but as the war was then in its greatest fury, the lord Lorn, as he was then called, had, notwithstanding his youth, too nice a sense of honour to submit to the will even of his father in so tender a point; therefore, as soon as he heard of his being appointed colonel of that regiment, he left the university, went to Flanders, and put himself at the head of his regiment, soon after which an affair happened, which we shall give an account of, because we have it from undoubted authority, and because nothing can contribute more towards giving us an idea of the true character of this great man.

P p 2

As

* See an Account of it, with the inscription, p. 239.

As every captain of a regiment in the *Dutch* service has the paying, recruiting, and cloathing of his company, a captain's post in that service is much more beneficial than in this, and of course the post of a colonel much less. This had introduced a custom, that when a new colonel was appointed to any regiment, the captains always raised, by a voluntary contribution among themselves, and presented to their new colonel, a handsome purse of gold, to enable him to provide an equipage suitable to his character and station in the army. When the lord *Lorn* arrived, and took the command of this regiment upon him, as the captains knew his high quality, and likewise that his father kept him at a pretty short allowance; and as they were charmed with his behaviour, and the early sense of honour he had shewn, they collected a much larger purse than usual, and sent one of their number with it to their young colonel. The captain explained to him the custom, and the message on which he was sent; to which he answered, "Sir, the custom you have explained to me I look on as a very bad one, and am resolved, if I can, to break the neck of it: Give my service to the gentlemen: Tell them I think myself very much obliged to them for this mark of respect; but as to money, I will have none of theirs, and I am resolved they shall have none of mine."

At the head of this regiment he gave signal proofs of his courage during the remaining part of the war, and continued in that command till his father's death, in 1703, whom he succeeded in his titles and estates; soon after which he was sworn of her majesty queen *Anne's* privy-council, and appointed captain of the *Scottish* horse guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of session in *Scotland*. Next year, her majesty having revived the order of the *Thistle* in *Scotland*, his grace was in-

stalled one of the knights of that noble order, which, in 1710, he resigned, on his being made a knight of the *Garter*.

As the parliament of *Scotland* had, in 1703 and 1704, appeared to be in an ill humour, his grace, tho' not full 27 years of age, was thought the most proper person for bringing them into a better temper, therefore he was the next year appointed her majesty's high commissioner, to represent her in the parliament of *Scotland*, and he managed matters there so much to her majesty's satisfaction, that upon his return she created him a peer of *England* by the titles of baron of *Chatham*, and earl of *Greenwich*; and having been advanced to the rank of a brigadier-general in the army, he assisted as such next year in the battle of *Ramillies*, and all the glorious successes of that year: In 1708 he assisted in the battle of *Oudenard*, the siege of *Lille*, *Ghent*, &c. as a major general; and in 1709, when the confederates resolved to attack the *French* in their strong camp near *Malplaquet*, he commanded that body of troops which was ordered to dislodge the *French* from their almost impregnable post in the wood of *Sart*, where he behaved with such conduct and resolution as gained him great reputation in the army both as a general and soldier.

Upon the change of the ministry in *England*, his grace was, in 1710, appointed her majesty's ambassador extraordinary to *Charles III.* king of *Spain*, and captain general of the *British* forces in that kingdom; where he commanded during the campaigns in 1711 and 1712; but having, soon after his return, declared openly against the measures of the then administration, he was dismissed from all his employments in *March*, 1713-14.

Upon the accession of the late king, his grace was restored to several of his posts, and was made commander

mander in chief of the forces in *Scotland*, consequently when the rebellion broke out in 1715, he was ordered to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon him the command of the king's forces there; but as he happened at that time to be no great favourite at court, he was left for a long time with not much above 2000 regular troops, to make head against the rebels, who had got together an army of near 10,000 men. However, he defended the pass at *Stirling*, and prevented the march of their main body southward, till *November 13*, when having received a reinforcement of two regiments of foot and a regiment of dragoons from *Ireland*, he marched out and met the rebels that day at *Dumblain*, where a battle ensued with various success, but had such a happy effect as to force the rebels to retire back again to *Perth*, so that in its consequences it was little short of a compleat victory; and may be said to have put an end to the rebellion.

Upon his grace's return to *London* in the month of *March* following, he was most graciously received by his late majesty; but to every body's surprize was soon after turned out of all his publick employments, for which no reason was ever assigned.

In the beginning of the year 1719, his grace was restored to favour at court, being appointed lord steward of his majesty's household, and created duke of *Greenwich*.

From this time, to all outward appearance at least, he continued in favour at court, and enjoyed several great employments, one after another, till the famous convention with *Spain* came before parliament in the year 1738-9, when he declared openly, and spoke with great zeal and strength of reasoning against that measure; and as he continued to oppose several other measures of the administration in parliament, and to support several motions against them, he was at last, in 1740, dismissed from all his employments, and consequently left at full liberty to act as well as speak against them.

Accordingly, at the next general election in 1741, he was so active, and shewed his interest in *Scotland* to be so great, that a considerable majority of the members from that country were chosen against the court, which next session helped very much to produce a change in our administration, and his grace was restored to most of the great employments he before enjoyed; but as he soon found, that we had only got a change of men, not of measures, he resigned all the employments to which he had been just restored, and from that time to his death continued to live in retirement.

As he was always a good oeconomist, and long in possession of lucrative employments under the crown, he freed the estate

of his family from many incumbrances he found it loaded with, and made handsome provisions for all his daughters; but he did not make near so much of the great posts he held as others usually do; because he always disdained to sell any post or place in his gift, but generously gave them for nothing to such as he thought deserved them, and even many of those perquisites which are thought to belong to the office, and of which great advantages are usually made, he ordered to be applied to the publick service; according to an expression made use of by himself, *That tho' he loved his own money, no one could ever say, he loved another man's.*

B A MEDITATION in the Fields, on seeing the Horse of that Most Illustrious Prince, the Duke of MONTAGU, setting forward, Tuesday July 18, to be interred at Warkton in Northamptonshire, among the Remains of his Ancestors. (See Deaths.)

Fifty-nine Minute Guns, from the Tower, fired whilst he passed thro' the Town.

A S when a furious tempest from on high

Descends tremendous, down the steepy side Of Furness-fells *, with an impetuous course;

Th' ignoble shrubs and osters bend their (Too mean an obstacle!) and shun its rage;

But if, perchance, an high, elated oak, That long has stood the glory of the chase,

In bold defiance of cold winter blasts,

And rears its rev'rend head above the rest; The sweeping whirlwind, with collected force,

Its unrelenting fury ceases not,

Till prostrate on the plain, with hideous crash,

E Its huge, enormous bulk extended falls, And to the center shakes the solid earth.

Wond'ring we view the stately oak of *Jove*,

Gigantick ruin! with its roots upturn.

A yawning pit discovers the firm rock,

So long its seat. The spreading branches, each [numerable

F A tree of no mean size; where birds in-joyous once sat, and sung, and clapt their wings;

Blessing the sweet and hospitable shade:

But now forlorn, dispers'd, and hopeless mourn.

So fell great MONTAGU, the good, the great, [belov'd:

The peerless peer; much honour'd, much Worthy a longer date. So we deplore

G The loss inestimable; hopeless mourn

His too too rigid fate. O MONTAGU!

Thou goodliest man! within thy candid breast

Sat

* An estate of the duke's in Lancashire.

Sat fair humanity and gentle peace;
There reign'd imperial, meekness, modesty;
All that was free and easy, sweet and
good;

All tender sentiments: Whom justice, truth,
Honour and honesty ennobled more,
Than thy long roll of ancestry renown'd.
Kind and compassionate, mild and benign:
A friend to all mankind. Bounty profuse
Flow'd from thy lib'ral hand, extended
wide

To every one, whom merit, or whom
Presented to thy view, or distant ear.

Silent and secret, thy beneficence

Reach'd far and near; warm as the solar
rays,

And swift and never ceasing; till pale
Without convulsion, and without a sigh,
Cruel dislodg'd thy lamb-like, placid soul.

Thou radiant star of true nobility!

Glory of garter'd knights! much honour'd
lord!

Clos'd are those gracious eyes, by all be-
held

With pleasure; never seen by those in vain
Who sought thy aid: Those eyes, which,
like fair morn,

Spread joy around, and love, and harmony.

Fair Isis * and her nymphs pour forth
their urns

With floods of tears, and in redoubled tide,
Run headlong down, in haste, the great
cascade,

In loudest noise to sound thy obsequies,
To meet thy noble ashes passing by
In solemn pace. While *Warkton's* † dole-
ful knell

Receives thy great remains, in darksome

Thy numerous beneficiaries mourn

Thy loss irreparable; best of friends!

So kind, humane, compassionate, and
good,

With fortune equal to thy noble soul.

All nature weeps the gentle MONTAGU.

Rest, mighty shade! thy memory will
shine

In ev'ry heart enshrin'd; to all most dear:
But unto none, than to myself, more dear.

From the London Gazette, June 27.

Ceremonies observed at the Installation of the
Knights Companions of the Most Honourable
Order of the Bath. (See p. 287, 288.)

THE knights having apparelled them-
selves in their surcoats of red, lin'd
and edg'd with white, girded about with a
white girdle, and in mantles of the same
colour and lining, made fast about the
neck with a lace of white silk, having a
pair of white gloves tied therein, with tas-
sels of silk and gold at the end, which
mantles were adorned upon the left shoul-
ders with the ensign of the order, being 3

* Boughton river.

imperial crowns Or, surrounded with the
antient motto of this knighthood, *Tria
juncta in uno*, wrought upon a circle Gules,
with a glory or rays issuing from the center,
and under it the lace of white silk hereto-
fore worn by the knights of the Bath, and
the proxy of the absent knight, taking up-
on his right arm the mantle of his princi-
pal, met in the prince's chamber, (their
chapter room) about 10 in the forenoon;
and the persons who were to attend in this
ceremony, being rang'd according to their
degrees, a solemn procession was made
from thence to the west door of the abbey
church of *Westminster*, thro' *St. Margaret's*
church-yard, in the following method:

B The drums of his majesty's household,
the drum-major attending.—A kettle drum,
and his majesty's trumpeters, the serjeant
trumpeter attending.—Twelve alms-men
of the church of *Westminster*, going 2 and 2
in their gowns, having three imperial
crowns imbroidered upon that part, which
cover'd their right shoulders.—The messen-
ger of the order, in a surcoat of white silk
lin'd and edg'd with red, having an hood
of the same thereto affix'd, and upon his
right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the
order, *Azure*, 3 imperial crowns, Or.—
The esquires of the knights companions in
the like surcoats, going 3 and 3, all of
them in red stockings; those of the knights
in the lowest stalls foremost, holding their
bonnets in their hands.—The prebendaries
of the church of *Westminster*, proceeding 2
and 2, in white mantles lin'd with red, hav-
ing the like badge on their right shoulders,
holding their caps in their hands.—The
pursuivants of arms in their tabarts; the
heralds in tabarts and collars; the provin-
cial king of arms in tabarts, collars, and
with their badges, uncover'd.—Then

D the knights elect, all habited in their man-
tles and surcoats, and each carrying in
his hand the white hat, adorn'd with the
plume of white feathers; the proxy having
on the sword of his principal, carried the
mantle upon his right arm, going by pairs,
according to the following scheme, where-
in those in the lowest stalls went foremost.

F On the left band. On the right band.
Sir John Saville, Sir John Mordaunt,
Sir C. Armand Powlet, Sir C. Howard,
Sir C. Molloy, Proxy Sir Peter Warren,
for Sir Edw. Hawke.

Then the knights companions, having
on the full habit of the order, who being
cover'd proceeded in the following manner:

G Sir John Cope,
Sir Thomas Robinson,
Sir William Yonge,

Sir Conyers d'Arcy.

Thy

† The family burying-place.

The gentleman usher in his mantle and surcoat, The secretary in his mantle and surcoat, The register in his mantle & surcoat.

The genealogist Garter Bath king of arms in his mantle and surcoat, of arms, and surcoat.

Lord bishop of *Rochester*, dean of the order, in the mantle of the order, carrying the form of the oaths and admonitions.

The right Hon. the lord *Delawar* in his full habit, supplying the place of the great master*.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of *Henry VII.* at the east end of the abbey of *Westminster*.

The 12 alms-men there enter'd 2 and 2, and, coming to the middle of the choir, did, all together in a body, make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and, turning about, then made their obeisances to the sovereign's stall, and, dividing themselves, stood on each side in a row, down from the rails of the altar.

The messenger of the order, in like manner, and stood below the alms-men.

The esquires having made a short stand at the door, while the alms-men and messengers placed themselves, enter'd 3 and 3; and, being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats, which were underneath the stalls of their knights.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster* 2 and 2 in the same manner, placing themselves within the rails of the altar to assist at divine service.

The pursuivants, heralds, and the provincial kings of arms, likewise enter'd, and stood before the forms, under prince *William's* stall.

The two knights in the lowest stalls enter'd, and passing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retir'd under their banners.

Who being thus placed, all the other knights and proxy, by pairs, or singly, according to the method observed in the procession, took their stations under their banners, with the like ceremonies,

Then the register, in breast, with the secretary and gentleman-usher, in the same method, who stood before their bench, at the foot of the sovereign's stall.

Garter, the genealogist, and Bath king of arms, did the same, and stood before their bench.

The dean in like manner stood before his chair.

The great master enter'd single with the like obeisances, and retir'd under his banner.

Bath king of arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himself to the great master, who making his double reverences in the choir, took his stall, and there repeated his obeisances, and sat down cover'd with his white hat.

A Then Bath bowing to the knights severally, the seniors first, they ascended their stalls in like manner, saving the two juniors, who remained under their banners to offer the achievements of the deceased knights.

Which being perform'd, Bath bow'd to the two knights who offer'd the banners, and they ascended their stalls.

B The great master enter'd the stall of Sir *Peter Warren*, and deliver'd to him the book of statutes, attested under the seal of the order, and the dean administer'd unto him the oath, Bath holding the book of the gospels. Then Bath deliver'd the collar of the order to the great master, who put it about the shoulders of the knight elect, and placing the white hat on his head, seated him down in his stall, who rising made his double reverences, and the great master having embraced and congratulated him, he sat down in his stall. Then the great master, with the like attendance, repair'd to the stall of Sir *Edward Hawke*; and having there given the proxy the transcript of the statutes, the dean administer'd him the oath in the name of the principal, and then seated him in the stall.

C Sir *Charles Howard*, Sir *Charles Armand Powlet*, Sir *J. Mordaunt*, and Sir *J. Savile*, were install'd with the same ceremonies as the eldest knight. Which being done, the esquires, having made their reverences in a body, retir'd to their seats; after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themselves on their forms with the like ceremonies. The provincial kings of arms, and the heralds, sat on benches in this present ceremony, placed at the foot of prince *William's* stall, the pursuivants standing before them.

E Bath and the gentleman-usher forthwith arose, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being follow'd by the dean, in like manner, proceeded towards the stall of the great master, who making his obeisances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to install the knights.

Which being finish'd, and the great master return'd to his own stall, the dean was conducted to the altar, and Bath and the gentleman-usher being return'd to their benches, which ceremonies were perform'd with the due obeisances, divine service then began: During which time, the knights did place their hats upon the cushions laid before them.

Upon

* The duke of Montagu, then ill of a fever.

Upon the first sentence of the offertory, *Let your light shine, &c.* Bath stepp'd from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and coming before the stall of the junior knight, bowed to him, and immediately turn'd himself to the opposite side, bowing to the knight in that stall, who arose, and making their double obeisances both at one time in their stalls, descended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the same, and retired under their banners. Bath then in like manner summoned the knights in the next stall, and so throughout the whole course of stalls summoning them, and then the great master, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themselves under their banners.

Bath king of arms then arose, and being join'd by clarencieux king of arms, repair'd to the great master, who, carrying his white hat in his hand, offer'd, and return'd and sat down in his stall.

And afterwards all the knights, and proxy in like manner, wherein this rule was observed, That the knights and proxy in the opposite stalls, offer'd by pairs together; and the heralds, according to their seniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with Bath king at arms before the knights and proxy.

Divine service being ended, the knights companions put on their white hats: Bath king of arms summon'd all the knights and proxy to come down from the several stalls in the former method, who all stood under their banners.

Which being done, Sir Peter Warren and Sir Edward Hawke's proxy were conducted to the rails of the altar with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where they unsheath'd their swords, and offer'd them naked to the dean; and having redeem'd them, the dean return'd them with the following admonition: "I exhort and admonish you to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the gospel, the maintenance of your sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power."

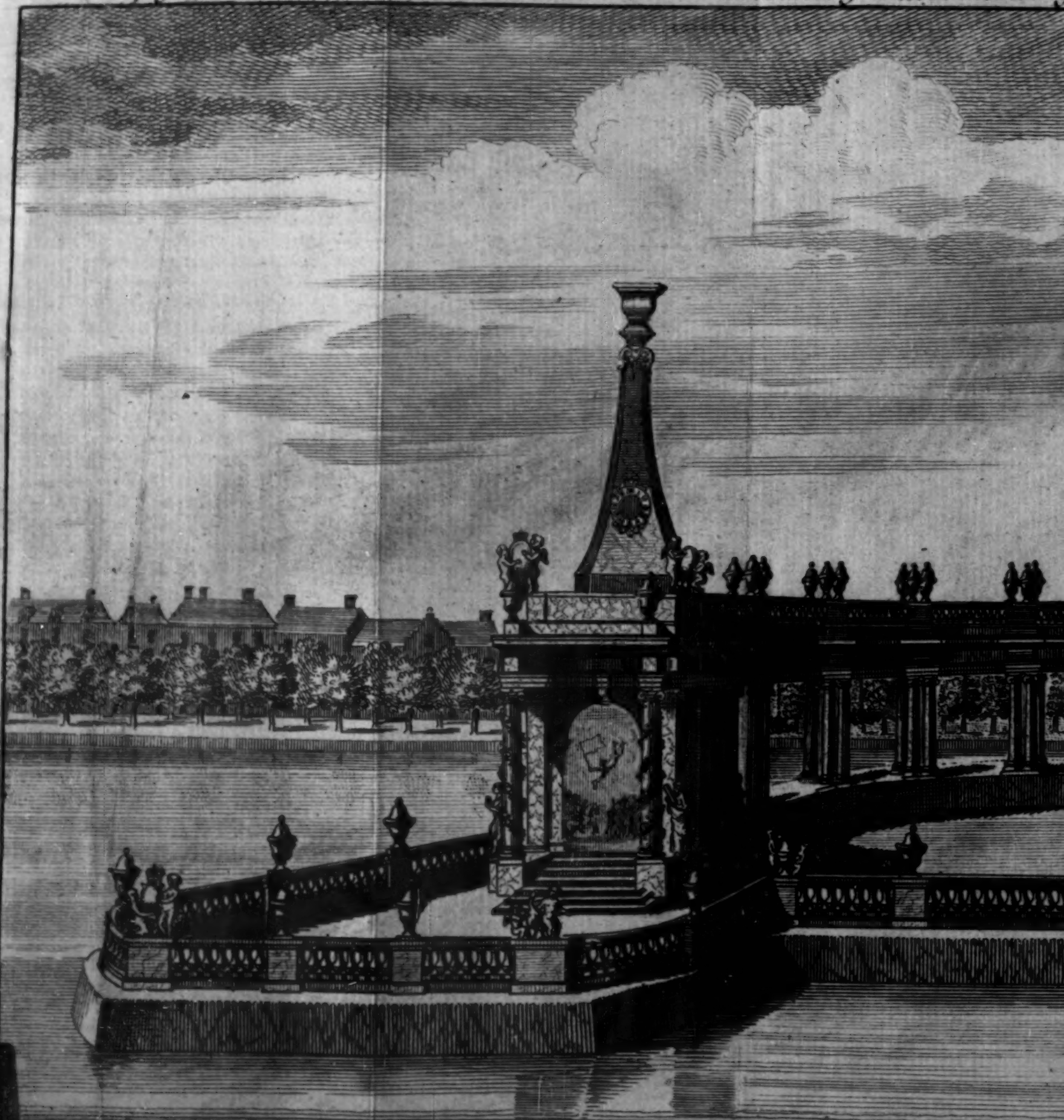
The other new install'd knights offer'd their swords in like manner.

Then the alms-men began the procession, which return'd back in the same manner they went, except that the new knights were in the full habit of the order. At the outside of the west door the sovereign's master cook, having on a linen apron, said severally to each new installed knight, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but if you break it, I shall be compell'd by my office, to hack off your spurs from your heels."

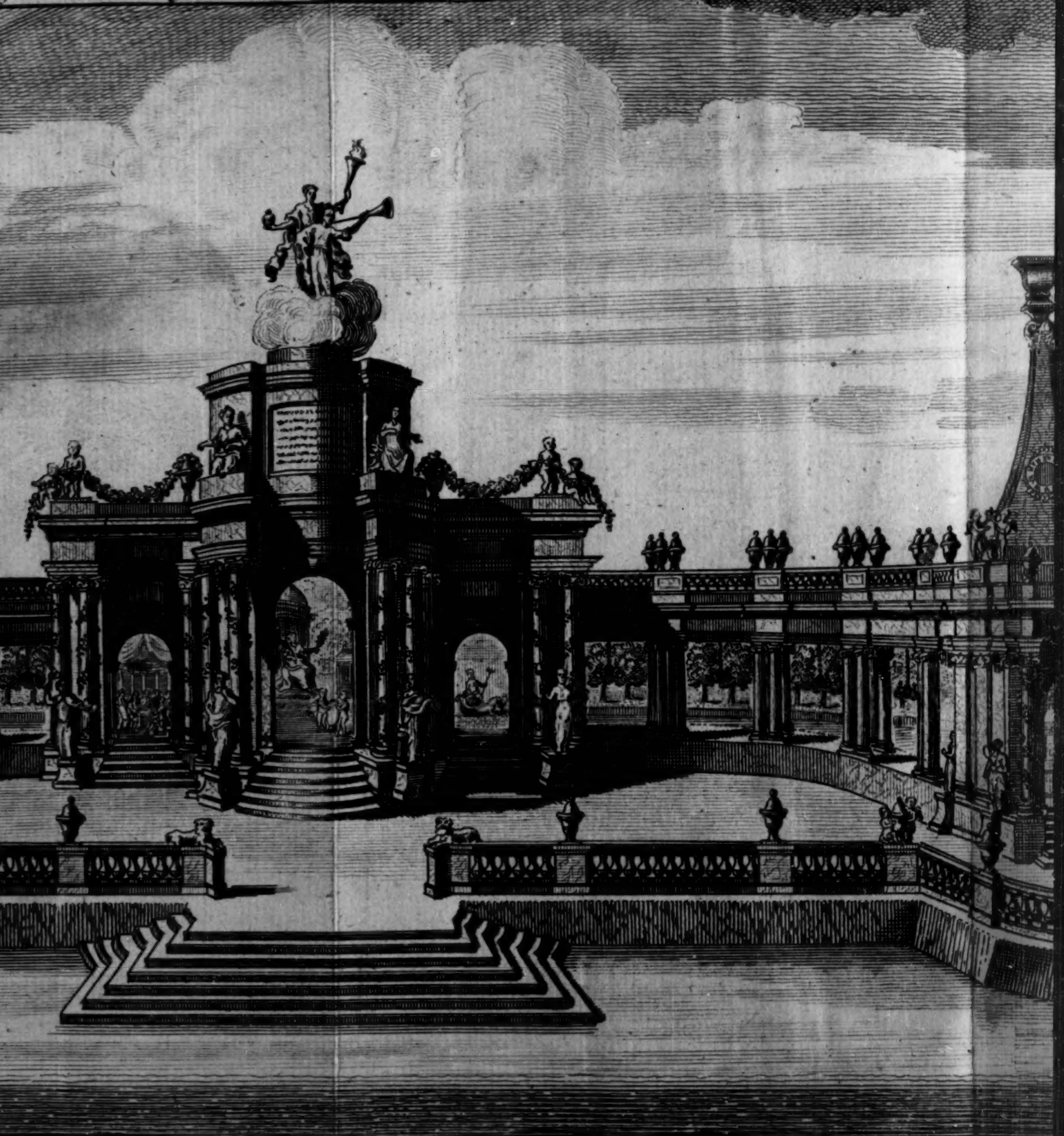
An Account of the grand Dutch Theatre and Fireworks, of which we have given our Readers a View in the annexed Plate.

THE theatre was 336 feet broad in front, the temple in the middle 120 feet high, supported by 10 columns of 36 feet each, including their basis and chapter, built after the *Ionick* order. The front of the temple had 3 entrances, with transparent paintings to each. The first represented *Peace*, holding in one hand an olive branch, and in the other an ear of corn; the 2d, the form of government, with the states and stadtholder in council; the 3d, *Commerce*, with *Neptune* in his car, making his way through a calm sea. On the top were two figures, with some children holding festoons of flowers; before these, 4 statues, of *Wisdom*, *Silence*, *Religion*, and *Liberty*. The back of it had also 3 entrances, with paintings, the largest of which was the elevation of his serene highness, who, after the *Roman* manner, was carried on a shield; the other was *Danger*, represented by an oak in a great storm; and *Clemency*, by which all things are restored to their order, coming out of the temple on each side, lead into a gallery which form'd a half oval, each supported by 20 columns, 22 feet high, between which, large lustres hung to illuminate it. Each end of the gallery terminated in a pavillion, which had also 3 entrances, adorned with paintings, representing the *Golden Fleece* in a garden of orange-trees, and the arms of the *Seven Provinces*; the *Russian* army halting, and *Mercury* meeting them with a standard in his hand, with this motto, *Pacem fero*; and the others represented the hereditary Stadtholdership. The statues on this pavillion were *Merit*, *Equity*, *Power*, and *Birth*. The paintings of the other pavillion represented the *Golden Age* by abundance of merry dances, &c. *Minerva* working at a loom under the shade of an orange-tree, and the arms of the house of *Brunswick* and *Orange* united. The statues were an *Affluent State*, *Science*, *Art*, and eternal *Thankfulness*. On the top of each of the pavillions was a spire with an illuminated dial, and a vase with artificial fireworks. On the top of the galleries were bullustrades adorned with pedestals and elegant vases; from behind these, some hundreds of rockets were let off at one volley. The whole building was marbled, and the pedestals and chapters of the columns gilt. The theatre was surrounded with a bullustrade, adorned with pedestals and vases. Behind them were mortars to throw fireballs, and other artificial fireworks. Fronting the theatre were 3 fire-fountains, with many other water fireworks, &c.

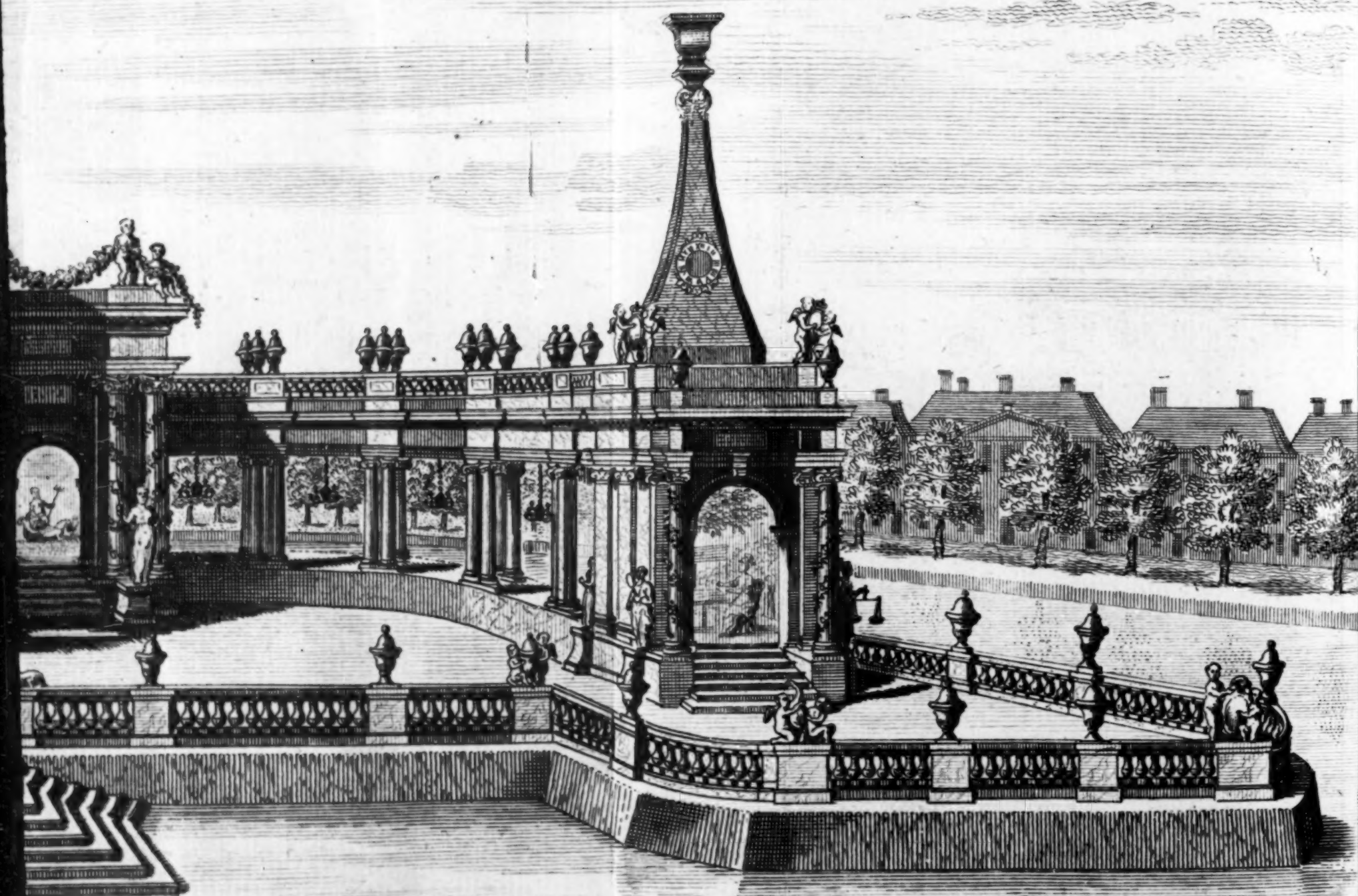
A View of y^e Grand THEATRE & FIREWORKS erected on y^e Water near



of Court at y^e HAGUE (on Occasion of y^e General Peace concluded at Aix la



occasion of the General Peace concluded at Aix la Chapelle Oct. 18. 1748.) & exhibited June 18. 1749. N.S.



Printed for R. Baldwin jun: at the Rose in Pater Noster Row.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 269.

BY way of variety I shall next give you a debate we had in our club upon the question, Whether a sum not exceeding 10,000*l.* should be granted to his majesty, to reimburse the magistrates and town-council of *Glasgow*, the sums extorted from them by the rebels, upon account of their loyalty, during the late unnatural rebellion, for the raising of which, the said magistrates and town-council were obliged to grant their bonds.

After what was said in Favour of the Question, by the Gentlemen who made and seconded the Motion, the first that spoke against it was Bojorix, Arm. whose Speech was to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

AS I rise up with a design to oppose this motion, I must premise, that I hope, it will not be supposed, that I intend to derogate from the merit, or disown the loyalty of the city of *Glasgow*, both which will be acknowledged by every honest man in the kingdom. All I intend to say is, that there are to my knowledge many places, especially in this part of the united kingdom, that have an equal pretence to loyalty, and that shewed as much zeal for the government's support, during the late rebellion, as that city or its inhabitants; and if they did not suffer as much, it proceeded perhaps from the early care they took to prevent the rebels entertaining any hopes of becoming their masters. The honourable gentleman was therefore much in the right, to endeavour to obviate an objection, which certainly did occur to every gentleman that heard him, and which not only gather'd strength from what he said in answer to it, but must gather more and more strength, the more it is considered.

July, 1749.

To prove what I have said, Sir, I shall beg leave to go through the several allegations of the petition now before us. As to the behaviour of the city of *Glasgow* at the time of, and for some time before the revolution, there is no body questions it; but have not almost all the towns in *England*, and many of those in *Scotland* the same merit to plead? Therefore the city of *Glasgow* can claim no particular favour upon that account; and I never heard, that under the government preceding the revolution, that city suffered any persecution as a city: The *Presbyterians* indeed suffered a grievous persecution under that government; and if there were more of that sect there than elsewhere, the people may be said to have been persecuted, but the city cannot.

The behaviour of the city of *Glasgow* in the year 1715, is as little to be questioned, Sir; but if they raised a regiment at that time for the government's service, did not many of the counties and cities both in *England* and *Scotland* raise the militia, which was as expensive as the raising of regiments? and did certainly great service, because the *Jacobites* were thereby prevented from taking arms, and coming to a head in any part of *England*.

Then, Sir, as to the behaviour and conduct of the city of *Glasgow* in the year 1745, I shall admit the facts to be true as there stated; but I must consider them in an order different from that in which they are there artfully stated, because, I think, the order of time in which they happened is the most natural method; and in this method the first that occurs to our consideration, is the 5500*l.* extorted from that city before the rebels left *Edinburgh*. Surely the people of *Glasgow* cannot say, that this money was demanded or extorted from

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from them, on account of any thing they had then done in favour of the government; for it is not pretended, that they had so much as attempted to do any thing. They never attempted to do any thing till after the rebels had marched into *England*, from whence they had good reason, both from experience and the nature of things, to expect, that few or none of them would ever return; for as we were absolute masters of the sea, no man in his right senses could suppose it in the power of *France* or *Spain*, to send any large body of troops for promoting or supporting a rebellion in *England*; and as little could it be supposed that 5 or 6000 men, had they been the best troops that ever appear'd in arms, would be sufficient for conquering the kingdom of *England*, especially considering the spirit that immediately appeared over the whole kingdom, for supporting our established government, and defeating that rebellion.

By what I have said, Sir, I do not mean to depreciate the real merit of the city of *Glasgow*, in raising two regiments for the service of the government, and contributing with so much alacrity towards levying and subsisting those regiments. To be sure, every county, every corporation, and every private gentleman, that contributed money, or offered his personal service upon that occasion, deserves the most grateful acknowledgments of his country. All I mean is to shew, that in this respect the city of *Glasgow* has no greater merit to plead than most of the counties and corporations in *England*; especially those in the north. In *Northumberland* the gentlemen shew'd a very warm zeal for the support of the government, and not only put themselves to a great expence, but many of them were ready to take arms and venture their lives, if there had been occasion: In the county which I have the honour to represent, the same zeal was manifested by all ranks of people; and in *Yorkshire*, I have been assured,

that their contributions amounted to 30000*l.* besides the expence of those gentlemen who formed themselves in a body, and actually joined his majesty's army; and I must observe, that in all these counties, they manifested this zeal, when the rebellion wore its most terrible aspect; when an army of rebels, flush'd with the success of a victory, and with the reduction of the whole kingdom of *Scotland*, was daily expected among them; and when, from all accounts, they had reason to believe, that this rebellious army was daily increasing.

But in particular, Sir, I must not forget the town of *Newcastle*, the inhabitants of which behaved in the most prudent as well as zealous manner. That town, which was of so great importance, was quite open, when the rebellion first broke out. The magistrates presently saw their danger, and resolved to provide against it with the utmost expedition. Luckily for them, they had then a brave and experienced officer among them, an officer whom I shall always esteem; and whose name I think I may mention upon this occasion: General *Huske*, Sir, had been sent by his majesty to take care of that town: By his directions the town was in a few days fortified in such a manner, that the rebels saw they could have no hopes of being able to reduce it, and this prevented their coming that way, which was perhaps the chief cause of the miscarriage of their whole design. These fortifications, Sir, and the other preparations for opposing the rebels, cost that town alone 7 or 8000*l.* and they were obliged to borrow 5000*l.* of the money, which the town has repaid, or must repay with interest. Has not this town, Sir, some reason to apply to parliament for enabling them to discharge this debt? I know of no corporation in *Britain*, where the magistrates do not find pretences for disposing yearly of the whole income of their estate. Very probably the corporation of *Newcastle*.

Carlisle does so, as well as that of *Glasgow*; consequently the one may plead their inability to discharge its debt as well as the other; and if the success or the effect of an expence has any superior merit, *Newcastle* has a better plea for relief than *Glasgow*; A because the money expended by the former was of infinite service to the publick, whereas the money expended by the latter, tho' that part which was voluntarily raised, was with a good design, for which they ought to be applauded, yet it had no effect, B nor was of any real service.

Then, Sir, as to the money or goods extorted, and the free quarters exacted from the city of *Glasgow* by the rebels, after their return from *England*, I do not question the truth of the facts, and I am sorry to hear C of that loyal city's having been so great a sufferer. But was there no money extorted by the rebels, did not they exact free quarters in other parts of the kingdom? I believe no gentleman has authority to answer either of these questions in the D negative. Can we suppose, that the city of *Carlisle* has no demand upon this account? It is well known how much that city suffered; and if it were not known, as *Carlisle* was the first city or town that made any resistance, could it be supposed, that E the rebels, who were so severe upon *Glasgow* where they met with no resistance, would be so merciful to *Carlisle* where they met with resistance, as to exact neither money nor free quarters from the people of that city? 'Tis true, we have as yet F had no application for relief, either from *Carlisle* or any other place in the kingdom, except *Glasgow*; but if we give ear to this petition, and agree to the motion now made to us, I make no doubt of our having next session a multitude of such applications from private gentlemen, as well G as from corporate bodies.

We have therefore, Sir, great reason to be afraid of the consequence of our agreeing to the motion now

made to us, as it will be a precedent for many other applications of the same nature; but this is not the only, much less the greatest danger we have to apprehend. Partial favours are of the most pernicious consequence to a government: The city of *Glasgow* may think their merit or their sufferings singular, and that they deserve a particular regard from the publick; but many other places will think in the same way of their merit and sufferings; and if they do not meet with the same regard, God knows what may be the consequence. It may occasion disaffection: It may even occasion a rebellion in this part of the united kingdom, which will be of much more dangerous consequence than any that can be raised in *Scotland*.

For this reason, Sir, if we grant the desire of this petition, we cannot in prudence refuse to comply with every application of the same nature that shall hereafter be made to us; and this, in my opinion, will likewise be of pernicious consequence; for if it be laid down as a principle, that all those who suffer by an invasion or insurrection, shall have their loss made good to them by the publick, it will prevent the people of any part of the country where such a misfortune shall happen, from being so vigorous in their opposition as they would otherwise be. Men will naturally fight bravely for their property, when they know, that if they do not, it will be taken from them without any redress; but when they have ground to expect, that the publick will make good their loss, they will avoid the danger their lives may be exposed to by making a stout resistance, and either make none at all, or but a very faint one. Nay, it may even be an encouragement for people to contribute money towards the support of an invasion or insurrection, by pretending that they were forced to do so, for preventing their being plundered and massacred.

tified as to be able to resist a flying party. Yet how little resistance did the latter make? for though they had had many weeks to prepare for their defence, though they had hopes of being relieved in a few days by the army then assembled at *Newcastle* under marshal *Wade*, they gave up their city the very next day after they found the rebels were preparing for a general assault; and yet that city, or at least the castle, might certainly have held out much longer against the rebels, who had no battering cannon along with them; for a small party of the rebels held out the castle afterwards for some days against the duke, and would probably have held it out longer, if they had not heard that some battering cannon were upon the road from *Whitehaven* to be employed against them.

Now, Sir, as to the opinion the people of *Glasgow* might have of the safety of the government, or the event of the rebellion, at the time the rebel army marched into *England*, they could not have such thoughts of either as the honourable gentleman was pleased to represent; for as to the small number of that army, the people in *Scotland* had from thence reason to fear, that the rebels were well assured of being joined by great numbers in *England*, or that there was treachery both in his majesty's councils and armies; for without some such well-grounded hopes, no one could suppose, that men of common sense would think of invading *England* with an army of 5 or 6000 highlanders. At the time of the revolution, when it was at first said, that the prince of *Orange* was to invade *England* with an army of 30,000 men, and many of the then king's friends seemed to be frightened at the news, a noble lord, who was known to be a firm friend, seemed to make light of the news, and said, he apprehended no danger from such an army; but

when it was afterwards reported, that the prince was to bring but 20,000, he began to be afraid, and when he heard that the prince was to come with 14,000 only, then, cries he, we are undone! When they asked him the reason, why he was so much afraid of 14,000, when he seemed no way afraid of 30,000, he answered, an army of 30,000 could not conquer *England*, but no man would come here with an army of 14,000, if he was not sure of finding a great many traitors amongst ourselves.

This, Sir, soon appeared to be a just way of thinking; and though the event shewed, that if the rebels had any such hopes, those hopes were very ill grounded, yet this the people of *Glasgow* could not foresee; therefore from the small number of the rebel army, they had, according to the same way of thinking, rather cause to dread the event, than to suppose that none of that army would ever return: Nor could they suppose this from the spirit that appeared in *England* in favour of the government; for though I am very well convinced, that this spirit was sincere and true; yet I am afraid, that if the rebel-leader could have persuaded his people to have ventured a battle against the duke in *Staffordshire*, or to have given him the slip, marched towards *London*, and fought a battle near this city, the fate of *England* would have depended upon the issue of that battle; for if they had obtained a victory, and made themselves masters of *London*, I question much if the spirit of the populace would not have soon taken a very different turn.

I must therefore conclude, Sir, that when the rebel-army marched to *England*, the people of *Glasgow* could form no judgment with any certainty, about the event of the rebellion; and consequently, that what they did afterwards, could proceed from nothing but their steady

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attachment to this government; and I must add, that their zeal was much the more meritorious, as it was manifested after they had severely smarted for it, in having such a large sum of money extorted from them by the rebels, merely on account of the zeal they had formerly shewn for supporting the liberties of their country. Burnt child, they say, dreads the fire; and if the people of *Glasgow*, after having smarted so sensibly for their loyalty, had resolved to lie quiet, and wait the event of things, their conduct would have been excusable: By holding such a conduct they would have been considerable gainers, even though we should grant the money now moved for. But they honestly and bravely resolved not to be idle spectators of the confusions of their country: They resolved to be active in putting a happy end to them as soon as possible; and with this view, as soon as they had an opportunity, they put themselves to a very great expence.

To say, Sir, that this expence was attended with no success or effect, is what no man can say with any certainty; for the regiment they raised and sent to *Stirling*, with two more, so effectually guarded that pass, that no reinforcement ever did march that way to the rebels; and the regiment they kept at home very probably prevented any reinforcement being sent by the way of *Glasgow*. And though our army was unfortunate at the affair of *Falkirk*, yet if the *Glasgow* regiment had not been there, it might have been much more unfortunate, and the victory of the rebels more complete; for though that regiment was engaged in the action, it is evident, that it was not defeated and dispersed, because if it had, the men would have run home, whereas it retreated in good order to *Edinburgh*, without the loss of a man, except those that were killed, wounded, or taken prisoners at the battle.

As to the behaviour of the northern counties, and that of *Newcastle* in particular, comparisons are odious, Sir, and I should have avoided making any, if I had not been forced to it by the honourable A gentleman who spoke last. I shall readily acknowledge, and gratefully own the dutiful zeal of all those places for the support of his majesty's government; and I must likewise confess, that those who do not desire from the publick any reimbursement B of the expence they were at upon that occasion, have more merit than those that do; but at the same time I must observe, that before the rebels left *Edinburgh*, all those places were secured against any visit from them, not only by the strong town of *Berwick*, but by an army equal to that C of the rebels encamped near *Newcastle*, and commanded by one of the best generals in the service; whereas the inhabitants of *Glasgow* shewed their zeal for his majesty, even when the rebels were masters of their country. And as to the expence, it must D be acknowledged, that over and above the relief now prayed for, that city was, either voluntarily or by compulsion, at a much greater expence, in proportion, than any of the places mentioned; for from what was said E by the gentleman at your bar it appears, that over and above the two fines extorted from them by the rebels, their expence amounted to above 8000*l.* which is greater than what the town of *Newcastle* is said to have been put to; and is, I F am sure, more in proportion for the single city of *Glasgow* alone, than 30,000*l.* is for the whole county of *York*. Besides, Sir, none of those places suffered any interruption in their trade or manufactures, whereas the trade and manufactures G of *Glasgow* were at a full stop, almost during the whole time of the rebellion. To which I must add, that the expence of the former was voluntary, whereas a great part of the

the latter's expence was by compulsion, which makes a very great difference; for people may generously contribute to the assistance of the government, as all those places did, but they will never voluntarily contribute more than they can spare; whereas a people may be forced to contribute what would infallibly prove their ruin, should they meet with no retribution; which is the case now before us.

Then, Sir, as to the city of *Cardiff*, the rebels might perhaps raise the taxes there as they did in many other places; but I cannot think they imposed any fine upon that city: I am rather inclined to think, they favoured it, because the people absolutely refused to support his majesty's commanding officer there in making a stout resistance, which was the cause of the city and castle's being so soon surrendered. I therefore think we have no need to be afraid of an application for relief from any of those places; at least I am sure, that if any such application should be made, it cannot be so well supported as the application now under our consideration; and consequently, our complying with this can be no precedent for our complying with any future.

But that of introducing a bad precedent is not, it seems, Sir, the only danger we are to expose ourselves to by agreeing to this motion: We are besides threatened with the danger of exciting a rebellion in *England*. This, Sir, is so imaginary a danger, that I cannot think there is any one gentleman in this house that is really afraid of it. If there should be no future application of this kind, we can be in no such danger; because no man can be dissatisfied at the parliament's not granting him relief, if he does not apply for it; and I have good reason to hope, that there will be no such future application. I hope all gentlemen and bodies politick in *Great*

Britain will follow the example of the city of *Glasgow*, and desire no relief for what they voluntarily contributed towards the support of his majesty's government, nor for what they suffered by being obliged to give free quarters to the rebels; and if we have no application upon either of these heads, I believe, we can have no application made to us upon any other. But suppose we should have some applications, we shall then have an opportunity to consider their merit, and if the circumstances of the petitioners should appear to be the same with those of the petitioners now before us, I do not question their meeting with the same success. If their circumstances should appear to be different, and not near so meritorious, we may refuse their petition with safety, because, however partial they may be in their own favour, the rest of the nation will judge impartially, and approve our refusal; and if the rest of the nation approve it, we can be in no danger of its exciting a rebellion in this part of the kingdom.

Another danger we are threatened with upon this occasion is, that if we agree to this motion, it will encourage people not to be active in defending themselves against any future invasion or insurrection, or perhaps under the pretence of force, to contribute to its support. This I shall grant, Sir, might be the consequence of laying it down as a general principle, that all who suffer by an invasion or insurrection, shall have their loss made good by the publick, and therefore it would be wrong to lay down such a general principle. But if the laying down such a principle would be wrong, surely it would be much more so, to lay the contrary down as an unalterable maxim of state. It would be unjust, as well as imprudent, to lay it down as a principle, that those who honestly and bravely risk their lives and fortunes in opposition

position to an invasion or insurrection, and have suffered severely on account of that opposition, should meet with no relief from the publick, especially when their preservation or ruin depends upon that relief, which appears to be the case now before us. **A** And if we consider this, we must allow, that if we think of the justice due to the publick creditors, or of relieving our poor labourers and manufacturers, we must agree to this motion, because the publick revenue will suffer a great deal more by the ruin of such a trading town as *Glasgow*, than it can suffer by granting the relief desired by the petitioners for preventing that ruin.

This relief, Sir, they cannot have from the produce of the forfeited estates in *Scotland*. It would be like prescribing a remedy to a sick man, which could not be got prepared till after his distemper had put an end to his life. It will be several years before any thing can be made of those estates; and in the mean time the city of *Glasgow* must be **D** ruined with law charges by their creditors suing for their money, which they will certainly do if their interest be not regularly paid. This it is impossible for the corporation to do out of their present income, and at the same time support their necessary annual expence; therefore their ruin must be inevitable, or the relief now moved for must be granted.

The next that spoke was T. Sempronius Gracchus, whose Speech was in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

WHEN I rise up to speak against the motion now under our consideration, I hope I shall not be reckoned one of that party, who, from disaffected views, may rejoice **G** at the motion's being rejected. I never was suspected of having any such views: At least, I am sure, I never gave any just ground for such a

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suspicion. I oppose the granting of this money, Sir, upon a very different principle: I oppose it, because I am very certain, that whatever the *Jacobites* in *Scotland*, from their narrow views, may think, every wise *Jacobite* in this part of the united kingdom will rejoice at its being granted; for as there are many private gentlemen, as well as publick societies, in *England*, who have as good a right as the city of *Glasgow*, to have their losses, or a part of their losses by the rebellion, made good by the publick, the consequence of such a grant may probably be a general discontent or disaffection in *England*. We may not, perhaps, be troubled with many of their applications, because, as matters stand at present, no man of sense will be at the trouble or expence of applying to parliament for any money, till he has previously engaged the ministers to be of his party; and it will be impossible for the ministers to comply with, or promise their countenance to every such application that may be made to them; which may raise, as I have said, a general disaffection in this part of the united kingdom; for every gentleman, and every society, whose suit is refused, will think he had as good **E** a right to relief as the city of *Glasgow*, and will of course complain; and we know how apt our countrymen are to adopt the complaints of one another, even sometimes when there is no just foundation for the complaint.

F For this reason, I say, Sir, that there is not a sensible *Jacobite* in *England* that will not rejoice at this money's being granted; because the consequence must be, that it will either load the publick with an expence it cannot support, or it will load our established government with a popular odium that may prove its overthrow. If then every sensible *Jacobite* must have reason to rejoice at this money's being granted, I

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am sure, every sensible and true friend to his majesty must have good reason to give his negative to the motion: And what should induce us to agree to a motion which may, I think, certainly will, be of the most dangerous consequence to our present happy establishment, I cannot comprehend; for either the city of *Glasgow* deserves in a particular manner this relief, or it does not. If that city does not particularly deserve the relief proposed, surely it ought not to be granted; and if it does in a particular manner deserve such relief, I shall shew, that there are several other and less dangerous ways, by which a proper relief may be granted.

I must, indeed, think it strange, Sir, that the city of *Glasgow* should never apply for any relief till the month of *January* or *February* last; and I must think it still more strange, that their application should be laid before parliament; for if the case of that city be such as deserves compassion, the crown is provided with a proper and a sufficient fund for that purpose; and might have privately granted such a relief as compassion required, without exciting any other person or corporation to apply for the same. But to inquire more narrowly into the case, now it is brought before us; if any one be of opinion that the city of *Glasgow* deserves the relief moved for, that opinion must be founded upon justice, compassion, or gratitude. As to justice, Sir, have not many other places as just a claim for relief as the city of *Glasgow*? To mention only the town and neighbourhood of *Derby*: It is very well known, that many gentlemen in that town and neighbourhood subscribed and contributed large sums of money for the support of the government soon after the rebellion broke out: When the rebels came there, some treacherous *Jacobites* furnished them with a list of the subscribers, and they made every subscriber pay to them the money he

had subscribed for the use of the government. Besides, Sir, if the people of *Glasgow* contributed more, or suffered more than other places, they had stronger reasons for it than any other part of the kingdom; because they were more than any other interested in having the rebellion defeated. All their riches flow from the union: It was the union that opened a trade for them to the *West-Indies*, and to several other parts of the world, by which they have become a rich and flourishing people. Had the rebels succeeded, this source of riches would have been shut up from them, because every one knows, that the dissolution of the union was the principle upon which the rebellion was founded, and, I believe, the only principle which they openly and sincerely declared. If then the city of *Glasgow* had stronger reasons for assisting in the disappointment of the rebellion, than any other part of the kingdom, the less reason, and consequently the less justice have they to demand restitution from the publick, either as to what they expended or suffered by that assistance.

There is really, Sir, so little justice in their case, that, in my opinion, justice lies wholly on the other side. The Hon. gentleman who spoke last acknowledged, that those who contributed or suffered during the rebellion, and desired no relief from the publick, had more merit than those that did: What are we then to do? We are to load those who are allowed to have the greatest merit, for relieving those who have the least; for of all others, those who first pave the way towards asking relief from the publick, have certainly the least merit to plead with the publick for granting that relief.

Now, Sir, with regard to compassion, can it be pretended, that the populous, the rich, and the flourishing city of *Glasgow*, has any claim to the compassion of the publick?

lick? But t'other day we were told by a very sensible man at our bar, and a man of great experience in trade, that he believed the city of *Glasgow* would in a few years run away with the whole trade of *England*. Can the people of such a city have any claim to compassion? The corporation may, perhaps, be unable to discharge the debt it has contracted; but the citizens, the members of the corporation, are sufficiently able to pay of that debt, were it much larger than it is. Surely, if a corporation runs itself in debt for the benefit of its members, its most natural recourse is to its members. Let us therefore enable the magistrates, by act of parliament, to raise money upon the inhabitants for discharging this debt. This, I say, we ought to do, if there were no other way for enabling the corporation to discharge this debt; but the crown has now in its possession a fund for this purpose. The estates in *Scotland* which have become forfeited by the late rebellion, are now in the possession of the crown, and constitute the most proper fund for granting relief to the city of *Glasgow*. Some of those estates may, perhaps, lie in its neighbourhood, or not far distant: If a sufficient quantity of those estates should be granted to that city for enabling it to discharge the debt it has contracted, this would be a relief to the corporation, and an advantage to the publick; because, if such an industrious people were in possession of those estates, they would soon improve them, by establishing manufactures and fisheries, in those wild places of *Scotland*, where nothing of the like nature was ever thought of; and this would not only increase the national stock, but would be the best method we could take for preventing any future rebellion in that country.

Thus, Sir, if it should be granted, that the corporation of *Glasgow* is from compassion intitled to relief, there is no occasion for loading the

publick revenue, already over-loaded, with that relief. The forfeited estates are certainly the most proper fund for the purpose, and if that fund should prove insufficient, the inhabitants of *Glasgow* are the only people that should be loaded with a debt contracted by their own corporation for their benefit. Why should the publick take this load off of their shoulders? I have shewn, that the publick is no way in justice, or from compassion, bound to do so. Let us next consider if from gratitude the publick be bound to do so. I shall grant, Sir, that we are all very much obliged to the people of *Glasgow* for their steady loyalty and zealous behaviour during the late rebellion. But are not we equally obliged to many other places in *Scotland*, and to most part of *England*, upon the same account? And parts too which had no particular interest in having the rebellion defeated, which was, as I have shewn, very far from being the case of *Glasgow*. However, I shall always be for the publick's acknowledging its gratitude to *Glasgow*, as well as to every other part of the kingdom that gave proofs of their firm attachment to the government upon that occasion. But to acknowledge a debt of gratitude, and to pay it, are surely very different. I may acknowledge the debt, tho' I may never be able to pay it. This is the very case with regard to the publick: We may acknowledge our gratitude; but it is impossible for the publick to make good to every man what he contributed and suffered upon that occasion; and why we should do it to *Glasgow*, rather than any other, I can see no reason.

Upon the whole, Sir, I must conclude, that every private man in the kingdom, who suffered by the late rebellion, is in justice as much intitled to relief from the publick, as the people of *Glasgow*; in compassion a great many are more, and in gratitude, they no more than others.

But why gratitude should have so much weight in their case, and in other cases should never be once thought of, is what I cannot account for. A noble lord, who has as much family as well as personal merit to plead, as any corporation in the kingdom: A lord, whose family declared early in favour of the revolution: A lord, whose family were active and did great service to the government against the rebellion in 1715: And a lord who was himself very active against the last rebellion, and whose people were, I may say, one of the chief causes of our victory at *Culloden*: This noble lord, I say, Sir, instead of meeting with any gratitude from the publick, has been deprived of his seat in the other house, and turned out of a very lucrative post in the government, for no reason that was ever owned, though it is no way difficult to guess at it. A general, who at the head of one squadron of dragoons, bravely and with success attack'd a whole body of the rebels, has met with the utmost ingratitude. A gentleman, who, as high-sheriff of his county, at the time of the rebellion, had acted with great zeal in favour of the government, has been treated in much the same manner. In short, Sir, we must not talk of the gratitude of the publick towards those who gave proofs of their loyalty during the rebellion, for no one instance of it can be shewn, which did not appear to proceed from motives of a personal and private nature; and if there were no such motives in the case now before us, I believe we should not have been troubled with this petition.

But supposing, Sir, that the case now before us is supported by no such motives; supposing likewise that the corporation of *Glasgow* were really in justice, compassion and gratitude intitled to the relief moved for; and also supposing that no other method could be found for procuring them relief; yet, after all these sup-

positions, we cannot agree to the motion now made to us, because the affair has not regularly, and in a parliamentary manner, been brought before the house. The petition should regularly have been referred either to a private committee, or to a committee of the whole house, and a proper day appointed for taking it into consideration, that those who thought themselves interested might have had an opportunity to oppose it, and that we might have had an opportunity to have inquired not only into the veracity of the facts, but into the circumstances of the people and corporation of *Glasgow*: If this method had been taken, I do not doubt of our having had several other petitions of the same nature, from whence we might have judged with some certainty of the consequences: Those who thought themselves interested against granting the relief prayed for, would have had an opportunity to be heard by themselves or counsel; and if the city of *Glasgow* had shewn, that they were either from justice, compassion, or gratitude, more particularly intitled to relief than any other, the committee would, without doubt, have come to such a resolution as is now proposed, in case no other method could have been pointed out for giving them relief. The resolution of that committee, if agreed to by the house upon the report, would have been referred to the committee of supply, where we should again have had an opportunity to have considered the question. Thus we should have proceeded deliberately with our eyes open, and with a thorough knowledge of what we were about; but in the manner now proposed, we are proceeding rashly and in the dark, and are going to determine without hearing but one side of the question. Nay, for what we know at present, we are going to load the poor for the sake of relieving the rich. This, I shall grant, is no new thing with

with us. We did so but last year, when we continued the tax upon coals, so necessary for the support of the poor, for the sake of relieving the rich and opulent city of *London*. But I shall never cease opposing such destructive and uncharitable methods, however unsuccessful I may be in any such opposition; and when I see the rules of parliament broke through, in order to get such methods established with the greater ease, I cannot help being warm in my opposition.

This, Sir, I greatly suspect to be the case with regard to the motion now under consideration; and therefore I must conclude with moving, that the chairman do leave the chair.

This noble Lord was answered by Servilius Priscus, who spoke to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE noble lord's objection to our method of proceeding seems to be a little too late; for in my opinion, it ought to have been started when the motion was made for referring the *Glasgow* petition to this committee, or at least before the committee had been at the trouble to examine any witness for proving the facts set forth in the petition. Whether its being neglected at both these times proceeded from an oversight, or from a supposition that the facts could not have been so distinctly and so incontestably proved, I shall not pretend to determine; but now it is made, I shall beg leave to shew, that it ought to have no weight. I do not remember whether the noble lord was present when it was moved to refer this petition to the committee of supply; but if he was, he certainly heard the reasons which the honourable gentleman gave for the motion he made; and they were such reasons as no one attempted at that time to answer or

refute. When a petition contains a great many facts of a dubious nature, so that a multitude of witnesses must be examined, and a long scrutiny made, before the truth of those facts can be established, it becomes necessary to refer that petition to a particular committee; but when a petition contains no facts but such as are notoriously known, when no one fact is doubted, nor the examination of any one witness necessary, unless it be for form's sake, to what purpose would you refer such a petition to a particular committee? I must appeal to gentlemen, if it would not appear ridiculous to see upon our journals or votes, a formal order for referring a petition to the consideration of a committee, and that they do examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it shall appear to them, to the house; and empowering that committee to send for persons, papers and records: I say, would not such an order appear ridiculous, when the petition contained no one allegation that could be doubted of by any man in the kingdom?

Another reason, Sir, for referring a petition to a particular committee, is, when some other particular person or body politick may possibly be injured by what may be done by consequence of that petition. Can any such thing be suggested or supposed with regard to this petition? The whole nation has indeed a concern in all grants of publick money; but no particular man, or body of men, can have a right to oppose any such grant, much less to be heard by themselves or counsel against it. This house, and this house alone has the right to determine what money shall be raised, and how that money is to be applied. No man, nor body of men could be particularly injured, or have a particular concern in any thing that was to be done in consequence of this petition; and therefore no reason could be assign'd for our

our giving ourselves the trouble to refer it to a particular committee, or to any other committee but that to which it was referred. The facts, if they had not been notorious, have been as fully proved as they could have been before a particular committee; and if any other person or body corporate of this kingdom has a claim of the same nature, and a claim equally supported, they may apply by petition; but I am not at all afraid of a multitude of such applications, or of a load being thereby brought upon the publick which it is not able to support, because I am fully convinced, that no such claim can be equally supported: On the contrary, I believe, that the modesty of this claim, and the opposition that has been made to it, will be an effectual bar to any future claim of the same nature.

I shall grant, Sir, that in time of wars and rebellions, every part and every person in the kingdom must submit to the fate of war, and bear the particular losses or expences thereby occasioned. This I shall admit to be a general rule; but still from this rule there must be at all times some exceptions, especially when they are such as are founded not only upon common justice, but upon gratitude and compassion, which I shall shew to be the case now contended for. That every man, or society, that suffers by, or is at an expence in defeating a rebellion, should have their loss or expence made good by the publick, has been allowed to be common justice; but when that loss or expence is not very extraordinary, or more than the person or society can bear, common justice must give way to common good, and every person or society is left to bear the loss or expence he has been put to. Whereas, when the loss or expence is very extraordinary, or more than the person or society can bear, some part of it at least ought to be made good by the publick; because common

justice may be so far answered, without inroaching upon common good, or subjecting the publick to innumerable demands.

Now, Sir, it will, I believe, be granted, that both the loss and the expence of the city of *Glasgow* were very extraordinary, and much more in proportion than any other part of the kingdom suffered or was put to; therefore they are not only in common justice intitled to have some part of their loss at least made good by the publick, but with respect to them common justice cannot interfere with common good; and to pretend that the people of that city were more than any other interested in defeating the rebellion, is a pretence founded upon a very fallacious supposition. The dissolution of the union was, I know, one of the principles on which the rebellion was founded; but had the rebellion succeeded, and the union been dissolved, will any man suppose, that the city of *Glasgow*, or any other city in *Scotland*, would have been excluded from the benefit of a free trade to our plantations in *America*? Do not we know, that the people of *Scotland*, before the union, always insisted, that the trade to his majesty's colonies should be open to all his majesty's subjects, especially as all those colonies had been settled since the union of the crowns, and very much improved by people's going thither from *Scotland* as well as *England*. If the rebellion had succeeded, can we think that an *English* parliament, chosen by the pretender's influence, would not have confirmed and established this principle? And therefore we cannot suppose, that the trade of the city of *Glasgow* would have suffered by the success of the rebellion; On the contrary, it might perhaps have been improved; because our *East India* company would probably have been dissolved; and thereby that city might perhaps have got a free trade

to the *East* as well as the *West Indies*: Consequently we must conclude, that with regard to the continuance or improvement of their trade, the people of *Glasgow* were more interested in the success than in the defeat of the rebellion, and that they were induced to act contrary to their interest by a laudable zeal for the religion and liberties of their country, and a steady attachment to the illustrious family now upon our throne; which, according to the noble lord's own principle, must add greatly to the justice and merit of their cause.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully established not only the justice of the city of *Glasgow's* claim, but that this justice is not incompatible with the publick good; and that it should be complied with out of compassion, the witness at your bar has fully proved; for he has shewn, that the city must be ruined, if the relief now proposed be not granted. The noble lord says, this relief may be raised by act of parliament upon the inhabitants, for whose sake the debt was contracted. This, instead of compassion, would be cruelty: It would be adding affliction to the afflicted. The inhabitants of that city have already suffered greatly by the interruption of their trade, by the rebel army's living upon them at free quarters for so many days, and by several other accidents occasioned by the rebellion; and would you add to these losses a new and a heavy tax for replacing that money which was extorted by the rebels from that city, on account of the loyalty of its magistrates and people towards their rightful sovereign? This, I am sure, would not be acting towards a corporation in *Scotland*, with the same compassion you acted some years since towards a corporation in *England*. When I say this, every gentleman will suppose, I mean the *South-Sea* company. By their scheme in the year 1720, they

flood indebted to the publick in more than the sum of *seven millions sterling*; every shilling of which was afterwards given up to them, out of compassion, when their scheme was defeated, and great misfortunes thereby brought upon the nation as well as themselves. Will you then refuse to grant 7000*l.* out of compassion to the city of *Glasgow*, when from this single motive you so lately granted *seven millions* to the *South-Sea* company? I say 7000*l.* because the magistrates of that city saved the publick 3000*l.* when by their address they prevented the rebels from levying the land tax. With respect to the *South-Sea* company, it might have been said, that the *seven millions* due by that company to the publick, might be raised by a tax upon the proprietors, who were certainly much richer than the inhabitants of *Glasgow*, and, I am sure, much less deserving the compassion of the publick; for the proprietors of the *South-Sea* stock had by their own conduct drawn that misfortune upon themselves as well as their country, whereas the rebellion was so far from being occasioned by the conduct of the inhabitants of *Glasgow*, that they had always endeavoured, as much as they could, to prevent any such misfortune.

In short, Sir, the publick has often granted, and must often grant relief to such as become objects of compassion. If a general receiver for any county should be robbed of a large sum of the publick money, every one knows, that he and his securities would by law be obliged to make it good to the publick; but if he could be accused of no fault or neglect, would it not be cruel to ruin him and his family, and perhaps his securities too, rather than resolve to make it good out of the next supplies granted by parliament? I shall admit, that in our present circumstances, we must be more cautious of doing acts of charity and compassion

passion than there would be occasion for, if no part of the publick revenue were mortgaged for debts formerly contracted; but without any new tax we have now a fund for discharging a part of that debt yearly, and that fund will, I hope, in a very little time be vastly increased; consequently the publick is far from being in such unhappy circumstances as the corporation of *Glasgow* was reduced to by the last rebellion; and it is not to be supposed, that his majesty can grant that corporation any relief out of his civil list. The necessary demands upon that revenue are so great, that his majesty has not, in proportion to his rank and dignity, near so much to spare for acts of generosity and charity, as many noble and rich commoners in this kingdom. Besides, do gentlemen imagine, that the civil list did not suffer by the late rebellion? Do not we know that many of the branches of that revenue were very much interrupted; and moreover, that it was put to a very great expence in carrying on the necessary trials, and many other incidental charges brought upon it by the rebellion? I do take upon me to aver, that the civil list revenue has for some years been managed with the utmost œconomy. Of this I am so confident, that I should no way dread the most strict inquiry: Whatever might be the consequence thereof, I should at least be satisfied in my own conscience, that I had done my duty. Nay, if I had advised granting this very article, I should not have thought that I had exceeded my duty, provided it could have been spared from other and more necessary services; though in such a case, I am very sure, that it would have been made a matter of clamour by all those who oppose this motion. But as such a sum could not be spared from the civil list, and as I think it due, in compassion as well as justice, to the city of *Glasgow*, I shall there-

fore be for its being granted by the publick.

Sir, I think the sum moved for due to that city, not only in justice and compassion, but also in gratitude for their general behaviour ever since the revolution, and in particular, for their behaviour during the late rebellion, which is the more meritorious as they were more exposed to the fury of the rebels, and more subject to be influenced by disaffected principles, by being situated in a country where the rebels were for some time absolute masters, and where such principles have always been more openly avowed than any where in *England*. When I consider this, Sir, I am really surprized to hear any gentleman that opposes this motion, talk of the ingratitude of the government towards any one who manifested his loyalty upon the late occasion. I know of no such ingratitude; for as to posts and employments in the government's service, the crown is the only judge who are the most deserving, and may have good reasons for conferring as well as depriving gentlemen of such, though those reasons are not always such as either can or ought to be made publick, which the noble lord will soon become sensible of, should he ever have the honour to be a servant of the crown. A private person who served the crown during the late rebellion, may have forfeited all claim to gratitude by his behaviour since that time, or he may have been before rewarded for all the service he did or could do upon that occasion, by a long enjoyment of lucrative posts in the service of the government; but neither of these can properly be said of a corporation; and I am sure, no such thing can be alledged with respect to the city of *Glasgow*; consequently their claim to the gratitude of the publick must remain unimpeached, and can be satisfied no other way than by the method now proposed.

I say, Sir, by no other method than that now proposed; for as to the forfeited estates in *Scotland*, they cannot be proposed as a fund for the satisfaction of this or any other claim of the same nature; because a survey of them has been made, and the claims already entered against them calculated, whereby it appears, that the value of the latter exceeds by a great deal the value of the former. These claims must all be examined and determined according to the laws and methods of proceeding in the courts of *Scotland*; and many of them may, probably, at last be determined by appeal in the other house, which must take up a great number of years; for till all the claims upon any one of the estates be determined, it can neither be sold, nor can the rents and profits be applied to the use either of the crown or the publick, because the whole must till then remain sequestered; therefore they cannot answer any present demand upon the crown or publick; and cannot at last answer any such demand, unless many of the claims should be found insufficient, and rejected.

Upon the whole, Sir, we must conclude, that the city of *Glasgow* has a claim well founded in justice, in gratitude, and in compassion, for at least the sum now moved for; that there is no other way for satisfying this claim; and that from the particular circumstances of their case, it can be no precedent for any great demand upon the publick; therefore, I hope, the motion will be unanimously agreed to.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

Tho' the following Protest relates to a Bill of a private Nature, yet as the Subject of it seems to be of publick Concern, we think it necessary to give it a Place in our Collection.

July, 1749.

Die Jovis 1^o Junii 1749.

Hodie 3^a vice lecta est billa, entitled, An act for the further enlarging the term and powers granted and continued by two acts of parliament, the one passed in the 12th year of the reign of her late majesty queen *Anne*; and the other in the 12th year of the reign of his late majesty king *George I.* for repairing the roads from the city of *Worcester*, thro' the borough of *Droitwich*, to *Dyers Bridge* near *Bromsgrove* in the county of *Worcester*; and also repairing the roads from *Dyers Bridge*, thro' the town of *Bromsgrove*, to *Spadesbourn Bridge*; and from *Droitwich* to *Bradley Brook*, in the same county. Then,

It was moved, That in the 30th and 31st lines of the seventh press, these words, *viz.* (before the thirty-first day of *July*, one thousand seven hundred and forty eight) be left out,

And the same being objected to,

The question was put, Whether those words shall stand part of the bill?

It was resolved in the affirmative. *Dissentient.*

1. Because it appear'd by the books and deed produced before the committee, that the persons, hereby to be excluded, were elected into this trust, by a legal number of surviving commissioners, in pursuance of an act passed in the 12th year of his late majesty's reign, which is mentioned in the title of this bill, wherein are these words; "And all and every person or persons so elected, nominated and appointed, is and are hereby impowered to act and do, in putting this and the said act in execution, in as full and ample a manner as any of the trustees named in the said former or this present act are impowered to act and do." By which it appears, that these persons have the strongest title to the rights and privileges granted by that act; which act is

\$ f

But

not repealed by the present bill, and of which seven years remain yet unexpired.

2. Because the depriving persons of their franchises, which they are in the actual possession of, and enjoy under the authority of two acts of parliament, without the least misdemeanour or complaint suggested against them, seems, in our opinion too great a deviation from that strict regard, which this house has always shewn to the property of the subject.

3. Because we look on retrospect laws, in general, as injurious to the persons against whom they are made; but more particularly so in the present case; where a punishment is inflicted without any crime alledged; which we conceive to be without example: We are therefore at a loss to reconcile such a proceeding to the principles of justice or reason; especially, as we have heard no argument made use of to support it.

4. Because, we apprehend, a precedent of this nature may be productive of the most fatal consequences, as it tends, in our opinion, to invalidate parliamentary rights, and may, hereafter, be equally applied to cases of a higher and more dangerous nature: And if ever that should happen, we do not see, what security any subject of these kingdoms can have for his liberty and property, which have been so long the boast of the *British* constitution.

Foley.

Shaftesbury.

Oxford and Mortimer.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following is an abstract of Mr. Dodwell's Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church, of which you publish'd an abstract in your Magazine for January last; which you

may insert in your next, if you think proper. *I am, Sir, Yours, &c.*

THE introductory discourse having been consider'd by others, he confines his remarks to the preface and inquiry itself. After taking notice of particular passages in the former, calculated to prepossess the reader in his favour, he proceeds to the point in question, which is thus stated by Dr. M. "The present question concerning the reality of the miraculous powers of the primitive church depends on the joint credibility of the facts pretended to have been produced by those powers, and of the witnesses who attest them. If either part be infirm, their credit must sink in proportion, and if the facts especially be incredible, must of course fall to the ground, because no force of testimony can alter the nature of things." If the meaning of this be, that no testimony can make falsehood become truth, it may readily be allow'd. But if the meaning be, that no testimony can be sufficient to prove that the nature of things may be alter'd, that is, that the establish'd laws of nature can at any time be over-ruled or reversed, this Mr. Dodwell observes to be a declaration against the possibility of all miracles, and would invalidate the testimony of the apostles as well as of the primitive christians. He denies the doctor's observation to be just, That if any credit be due to the church historians, in the case, it must reach either to all or none. He says, the doctor's own account of the design of miracles may obviate many of his own insinuations. And to omit particulars not mentioned in the abstract, p. 17, &c.—To the method of answering prescribed to his opposers he remarks, that the doctor requires us to go farther in the account than the fathers have themselves.—That the witnesses are not less credible, because not more circumstantial; but

but that if miracles are not incredible in themselves on a proper occasion, and if there be positive evidences of their being wrought, from witnesses who were competently informed, and honestly disposed to A speak the truth, then are the miracles of the primitive church to be vindicated.

I. To the first of the 5 heads (see p. 19.) he answers, That in the apostolical fathers there is incidental mention of extraordinary gifts; and that B the reason why they do not enlarge on the miraculous powers of the church is, that they were not writing to heathens who needed conversion, but to their own disciples who needed instruction. The doctor thinks, that if the primitive writers had C had those miraculous powers, they must have mentioned them more particularly. But may we not, with at least as much reason and authority, infer, that if these miraculous powers had ceased with the apostles, their successors must have taken notice of D so extraordinary an event?

The miracle dignifying the exit of the great *Polycarp* is plainly and positively proved; others are plainly alluded to; so that the doctor's inference of the unreasonableness of supposing a revival of them after the E cessation of 40 or 50 years, sinks of course.

II. His 2d head relates to the persons who were endued with those extraordinary gifts; who, on the testimony of *Irenæus*, were all who were truly disciples of *Jesus*; which F includes himself and the rest of the primitive writers. If they lay the stress on the meanest people as working miracles, they do not exclude their superiors, but mention these as the least capable of craft and fraud. His remark, that we find the power G of miracles in the New Testament committed to none but the apostles and a few others, is not true; it appearing by the epistles of *St. Paul*, that they were frequent among common converts. As to his observa-

tion of the administration of miracles being committed sometimes to those of a bad character, this does not appear from *St. Chrysostom*, who says only, that God sometimes thought fit to work these miracles by those who were unworthy of them. But taking the words in their worst sense, they may not be inconsistent with our Saviour's declaration, *Matt. vii. 22, 23.*

III. Under the 3d head the doctor attempts to invalidate the credit of the fathers, and charges them with the want of veracity and judgment. Mr. D. defends the characters of *Justin Martyr* and *Irenæus*, and says, there is no just cause to suspect their veracity, when their lives and deaths were devoted to the cause of truth.

IV. In his 4th head he mentions the several miracles claim'd: As, 1. The power of raising the dead, which *Irenæus* says was frequently performed on necessary occasions. Mr. D. says, *Autolicus* required of *Theophilus* not to shew him one formerly raised from the dead, but to be an eye-witness of such an event, and then he would not turn christian, but believe a resurrection. Not offering a miracle for his conviction, no proof that the power was withdrawn. 2. The next gift is that of healing the sick, which the doctor would ascribe to the power of oil; which objection, Mr. D. says, is scarce decent in a christian, that recollects, that this very method was prescribed by *St. James v. 14.* and is sorry to find such arguments produced against the miracles of the primitive church, as infidels use against those of the apostolical age. 3. Mr. D. passes over the case of the demoniacs, this being a question that has been largely discussed; and only observes, that the insinuations under this head would hold as strongly against the scriptural cases as any others. The case of prophetick visions is, by the doctor's own confession,

the least to the purpose of any: He having before observed, that gifts of this sort were merely personal, and do not therefore in any manner affect, or relate to the question before us. And Mr. D. adds, that as to his collection of cases under this head, A some of them seem worthy of a divine interposition, and that he sees little more than Dr. M.'s suspicions to prove any of them false, much less to be designed frauds.

On the gift of expounding scriptures, Mr. D. refers us to what he B had said before relating to *Justin Martyr*, who claims no such gift.

On the gift of tongues, Dr. M. builds his argument on a mistake of Dr. Cave's; to which Mr. D. adds, that it is easy to assign a good cause why this gift in particular might be C withdrawn, and the rest continued.

Thus has he review'd the several gifts spoken of in the primitive times, and attempted to shew the incredibility of them: With what success, let impartiality determine.

V. The remaining head of this D Inquiry is to obviate some of the most plausible objections against the doctor's new scheme. On the 1st of which Mr. D. shews, that there is a strong connection between the character of the primitive writers for fidelity, and the authority of the E sacred writings, which they professed to make the rule of their faith: And tho' it will not follow from hence, that his character of them must be necessarily false, yet he thinks the argument at least *inconsistent* in the mouth of a *professed christian*, and F that his opposers deserve better names than fierce bigots, hypocritical zealots, and interested politicians.

To obviate the 2d objection arising from the publick appeal and challenge of the christian apologists, Dr. M. represents them as held in G such contempt by the generality of the better sort, that they scarce ever thought it worth while to make any enquiry about them, or to examine their pretensions. This Mr. D.

proves to be false, from those very testimonies which the doctor produces, and from his own concessions, as well as from the apologists themselves. The doctor's answer to their 3d objection is nothing to his purpose, the point in question being their craft, not their credulity or superstition. For falsehood could be of no use to them, or to their faith. And as for the motives to martyrdom, those inferior considerations, which were but assisting circumstances, are proposed by him as principal inducements. And from St. Cyprian's letter nothing can be collected, but that some who behaved well in a state of persecution, did afterwards deviate into faults and immoralities unworthy of their former character. The idolatrous worship of the church of *Rome* is foreign to the purpose. But if the circumstance of martyrdom gives the strongest proof of a man's sincerity, which the doctor allows, then surely it must proportionably add weight to his testimony.

After repeating what the doctor says in answer to the last objection, (see p. 21.) Mr. D. proceeds as follows.

He acknowledges then, that his arguments would destroy the faith of the history of miracles (tho' not of E common events) which is a concession, that may reasonably alarm all sincere christians.

The impossibility of proving the certainty of any miraculous events upon the principles that he has laid down, may excite the attention and concern of all who do believe the history of the gospel, and who think the welfare of mankind depends upon the belief of it.

It may be observed, in the next place, that the same principles are as applicable to the case of common events, and are introductive of universal scepticism; which is what, I presume, they would explain themselves to mean, who have charged the

the doctor's scheme as subversive of the faith and credit of history. For suppose an historical fact proposed to my attention and belief, it is but saying, that if the witness was a weak man, he might be imposed upon, and if he was a wise one, he might have a design of imposing upon me; and here is a ready answer to all that can be urged in favour of any testimony whatsoever.

To the ROYAL SOCIETY.

An Essay upon Vision: By S. Palin.

Query. Does the Eye suffer any Alteration in its external or internal Form, thro' an Elongation of its Bulb, an Access and Recess of the Crystalline, or a Variation of its Convexity—that remote Objects may thereby be rendered more perspicuous?

Gentlemen,

NOT doubting but your exceeding candour will excuse this presumption, I humbly commit to your consideration a few arguments, inducing me to dissent from the learned writers upon opticks; and with all submission lay them at your feet, being well assured, if they merit esteem, that they'll be honour'd with your authentick approbation.

The eye is so admirably contriv'd, that each part of its concavity, as far as the retina is concern'd, is the focal point of every object at the same distance; whereas all things, both within the verge of sight and to the outside of it, have their foci either beyond the retina, or betwixt it and the crystalline, and appear less vivid than those in the former situation; and therefore, concerning the phenomenon of vision with regard to remote objects, authors have entertained very different opinions; some attributing it to an occasional contraction, and dilatation of the ocular muscles, to lengthen or shorten its bulb; others to an access and recess of the crystalline, by means of the ligamentum ciliare, or

an alteration in its convexity. But to proceed—

All objects appear most perspicuous in the point of sight, in which position their rays are transmitted thro' the crystalline, and by it converg'd upon the retina; but on a removal from hence, their foci gradually become shorter, and their images on that membrane, in the same ratio, lose their perspicuity, and consequently objects appear less distinct; on the contrary, if they are convey'd too near the eye, their foci become longer, and occasion the same defect. As for instance, Upon holding a book at an adjusted distance from the eye, being the point of sight, I plainly discern each character and distinguish them with the greatest facility; but bringing the said book nearer, or taking it too remote, they gradually become less distinct: Nor is it in the eye's power to recover that vividness, with which they appear'd in their visionary situation, but by re-adjusting it, in the aforesaid point of distance. Therefore, hence I infer, that nature has made no such provision for it, nor do I think, that by such inference I ascribe any deficiency to her operations.

For reasons hereafter discussed, I humbly conceive, that the eye's retention of its spherical figure, and an invariableness in its internal texture, is the best principle on which a solution can be built, for our conception of distances and objects situation, which otherwise would seem confus'd; it being by the appearance of things less distinct, in proportion to their distance, that an idea is acquir'd of their respective stations. As for instance, Suppose two objects differently remote, but capable of being observed by a spectator at the same instant; in this case, he apprehends the distance of each, by their respective degrees of visibility; whereas, could he discern that furthest off, as distinctly as the nearer, they would both appear in the same place. Hence

Hence it occurs to me, (as I before observed,) that the eye's retention of its *sphericity*, notwithstanding the variation of a *focal point*, causes no defect in *vision*, but, on the contrary, is absolutely necessary, for a right conception of an object's situation and distance.

Was it practicable to view the *species* upon the *retina* in its real perfection (which I believe 'tis not, tho' we even saw its apparent perspicuity, with all the advantage imaginable,) that of the best *camera obscura* in the world, would not be comparable to it. This at first may seem a *paradox*, but the certainty of it will appear, upon considering the difference of *rays* emitted from the *object* itself and those of its *image* or *species*; the latter being the case, when we perceive an *object* by *reflection*, or by an emission of rays from the *species*, stamping a faint likeness of their *original* upon the *retina*: For as by frequent *reflections* and *refractions*, their *impetus* are impeded, and many of them lost; it's therefore improbable, that after their *refraction* by the *lens* in the *camera*, their *reflection* from the *surface* receiving its *species*, and their *second refraction* by the *crystalline*, *objects* in this *machine*, (as I before observed,) should be seen with their own *perspicuity*, or with their *apparent vividity*, or even that with which they are painted upon the *retina*; it being presuppos'd, that the *eye* at this time of observation, is directed to the *real object*. Now granting this perfect resemblance on the bottom of the *eye*; altho' its representation thereupon becomes *less vivid*, in proportion as its distance is encreas'd, yet this same occurrence of *objects* to our minds, delineates thereupon an *idea* of their real appearance, and is that alone, by which we judge of their *respective situations*.

Our *deepest speculations* into *nature*, prove her *operations* founded upon the easiest and simplest means; ergo, for the production of one *simple effect*,

to attribute a variety of *causes*, seems inconsistent, and repugnant thereto. This being granted, the following conclusion occurs, that *vision* in general is from one and the same *cause*; and what reason we may have to ascribe it to the *eye's elongation*, or to an *access* or *recess* of the *crystalline*, &c. will perhaps appear, on the following consideration:

It has been heretofore observ'd, that the *sclerotica* of some animals is of a *cartilaginous consistence*, and according to *mechanick principles*, incompressible by *muscular action*, exclusive of a *cause* proportioned to the *resisting power*; to which I shall endeavour to prove this much inferior, and consequently insufficient (by an operation upon the *ocular muscles*) to lengthen or shorten its *bulb*; neither does it appear to me that the *ligamentum ciliare* can cause that access or recess, attributed to the *crystalline*, or an alteration in its *convexity*.

Notwithstanding what has been heretofore observed, I cannot conceive, that the *ligamentum ciliare's* connexion with the orbicular verge of the *cornea*, is of any greater use than to sustain their *poles*, or that of the *papilla*, and *crystalline*, in exact opposition, and also to confine the *aqueous humour*, which otherwise, being a thin *fluid*, would be apt to encroach upon the *vitreous membrane*, and its neighbouring *tunick*, to the prejudice of *sight*.

What tends to the support of this *hypothesis*, is an accidental dissection I made, upon a fish's *eye*, call'd a *whiting polluck*; and on the account of its *mechanism* differing from that of any other *animal* heretofore taken notice of, I shall take the freedom to trouble you with an account thereof: The second *tunick*, or *sclerotica*, I found of that *cartilaginous contexture*, which must render it incapable of compression by *muscles* of their *spongy consistence*. But as to the firmness of this *tunick*, it seems

seems common to the *aquatick creation*, having dissected the eyes of several of its *species*, and found no considerable difference. The third *tunick* was a very thin *membrane*, and cover'd on both sides with a *tapetum*, which (as it has not been before discover'd, or at least taken notice of, according to its splendid appearance) I denominate *tunica fulgida*: The fourth of a fleshy consistence, which I likewise denominate *tunica carnosa*: But as for the *adnata*, *caroides*, and *retina*, they are much the same as in other *species*; but this must be observed, the said eye was divested of both *uvea* and *ligamentum ciliare*, which I presume is a strong argument, that this *ligament* does not answer the end generally assign'd, or it would have been found in this *animal*, since its *bulb* (according to a prior observation) is incompressible.

But here it may be objected, that if this *ligamentum ciliare* confines the *aqueous humour*, then the want of this *ligament* would render the *vitreous*, and *retina*, liable to an overflow of the said humour.

To which I answer, that nature has wisely provided against that defect, by an additional viscosity in the said *aqueous*, which perhaps exceeds that of any other *species*, and is incapable of entrance or infringing upon its adjacent parts: Then again, as the *crystalline* hath no connexion with any thing but the *vitreous membrane*, it could not be rendered occasionally *lenticular*, being of itself *globular*.

We'll even for the sake of argument suppose, that some of these causes already objected against, may produce the *phenomena of vision*; in order to introduce such arguments, as are requisite for the support of my *hypothesis*, t'will be necessary to consider them as they really are, but *secondary causes*, since by an abstract enquiry they may with reason be supposed to exist in some others remote. Ergo, If the eye be subject to any of these alterations, the *primary cause*

must exist in some *external agent*, whereas the attributing of it to the object's great distance, is a supposition of a property existing in matter by no means essential thereto.

For all *bodies* form'd of *physical causes* are possessed of *physical qualities*, which we become sensible of by an *emanation* of *subtle corpuscles* emitted by way of transpiration in manner of *radii*. Ergo, the influences of these *effluvia* are more or less perceptible to the body acted upon, in proportion to the *squares of the distances*. This has been sufficiently demonstrated, and generally accepted; therefore, to suppose the *actuating particles of matter* most capable of affecting our *organization*, when remotely station'd, is, in my opinion, attributing a property to *bodies*, diametrically opposite to our conception of matter, and introducing an argument clashing with *reason*, and the *laws of nature*; for tho' we even suppose *bodies* capable of this contrariety of action, yet this question will naturally occur, *viz.* How these influences affect the *ocular muscles*, since allowing them a passage into the *eye*, and from thence, to the *sensorium commune*, is not a sufficient authority for supposing that the effect reaches the said *muscles*, they having no connexion with the *internal membranes*: And to ascribe a passage for this *agent* thro' the several *tunicks*, and so to the *muscles*, is to have recourse to a mere improbability; for some of its action being spent in the penetration, together with a proportionable part of its effect, (which we may be assured would be the consequence,) therefore, according to its *contracting property*, would astringe the *tunicks*, and render them less pliable to *muscular operations*.

Or, suppose we apply these effects to the *ligamentum ciliare*, and consider how far they may tend to the *crystalline's access and recess*, or to the alteration of its *convexity*:

Pre-

Previous to this it must be observed, that this *ligament* is situated under the *uvula*, and being its *duplicature*, is consequently of the same nature, and subject to the same *affection*. Ergo, before the actuating *corpuscles*, productive of this effect, reach the said ligament, they first operate on the *iris*, and *uvula*, which, by contracting the *pupilla*, when it should be dilated to receive a greater multiplicity of rays, to visibilite the distant object, would render it less perspicuous.

Upon the whole, I have consider'd the *retina* as the chief organ, by which *external objects* accrue to our imagination, impressing their *species* upon that *membrane*, by an *emanation of subtle corpuscles*, emitted in manner of *radii*; and have endeavour'd to prove each sufficiently vivid, to represent its subject's apparent perspicuity to the mind; and that an alteration in the *eye's mechanism*, and the *qualities of bodies* producing this supposed effect, act diametrically opposite; notwithstanding which, upon a supposition of bodies enjoying these *repugnant principles to reason and our apprehensions of nature*, I have considered their influences prepossessed with a contracting property, and more detrimental to *vision*, than all the advantages, supposed to arise from thence, could possibly compensate. The result of all I humbly submit to your infinitely superior judgment, determining whether or not these sentiments coincide with fact; and beg leave, with all duty, submission, and regard, to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, and
most humble servant,

SAMUEL PALIN.

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happened last Session of Parliament.

THE parliament having been continued by several prerogations, it assembled at Westminster;

according to a proclamation before issued by the lords justices, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, when the session was opened by a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our *Magazine* for last year, p. 532.

This speech being reported the same day by the lord chancellor to the house of lords, an address was moved for by the earl of Powis, who was seconded by the earl of Kildare; and the motion being agreed to without opposition, an address was accordingly drawn up by a committee, which was approved of by the house, and presented next day. This address, with his majesty's most gracious answer, the reader may see in our said *Magazine*, p. 534.

As soon as the commons had returned to their house, Mr. Speaker reported, that the house had attended his majesty in the house of peers, where his majesty was pleased to make a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses of parliament, of which, he said, he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the house, and the same being again read by the clerk at the table, the form of an address was moved for by the lord Barrington, and seconded by Philip Yorke, Esq; But as some of the expressions in the form proposed were objected to by Robert Nugent, Esq, a debate ensued, in which, beside the gentlemen before mentioned, the chief speakers were Mr. Solicitor General and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer for the motion, and Sir Francis Dashwood, and Dr. Lee against it. The question however was carried in favour of the motion without a division, and an address being accordingly drawn up by a committee, and next day approv'd of by the house, it was presented, Dec. 1; a copy of which, with his majesty's most gracious answer, the reader may see in our said *Magazine*, p. 535.

As to the controverted elections determined this session, there were none but that for *Aberdeen, &c.* in *Scotland*, wherein *David Scott, Esq;* was petitioner, and *Charles Maitland, Esq;* the sitting member, which was determined at the bar of the house, *Feb. 6*, in favour of the sitting member, the petitioner having withdrawn his petition: That for the county of *Northumberland*, wherein *Lancelot Allgood* was petitioner, and the lord *Offulston* sitting member, which was given up by the latter, and consequently determined in favour of the petitioner, at the bar of the house, *Feb. 14*;

and that for *Milbourne-Port*, wherein *Jeffery French, Esq;* was the petitioner, and *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchbill Esqrs.* sitting members, which was determined by the committee of privileges and elections in favour of the sitting members, and their determination confirmed by the house, *March 14*.

The committee of supply being established in the usual form, the following resolutions were therein agreed to, and afterwards approv'd by the house, during the continuance of last session, *viz.*

Dec. 6, Resolved,		£.	s.	d.
1. That 17000 seamen be employ'd for 1749.				
2. That for their maintenance; including the ordinary for sea-service, there be granted,	— — — — —	884600	—	—
Jan. 18, Resolved,				
1. That 18857 land forces be employ'd for the year 1749.				
2. That for their maintenance there be granted,	— — — — —	612230	4	7
3. That for maintaining the forces in the plantations, <i>Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.</i> there be granted,	— — — — —	218864	1	5½
4. To grant for making good his majesty's engagements with the elector of <i>Bavaria</i> ,	— — — — —	44744	6	3
5. For ditto with the duke of <i>Brunswick</i> ,	— — — — —	30548	14	6
6. For ditto with the landgrave of <i>Hesscassel</i> ,	— — — — —	30078	2	6
7. For ditto with the elector of <i>Mentz</i> ,	— — — — —	8620	—	—
		945085	9	3½
Jan. 23, Resolved to grant,				
1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers,	— — — — —	285878	—	8
2. For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital,	— — — — —	10000	—	—
3. For the office of ordnance for the land service,	— — — — —	134366	17	8
4. For the extraordinary expence of ditto not provided for by parliament,	— — — — —	42780	18	2
5. For the forces in <i>Cape Breton</i> and the <i>East Indies</i> ,	— — — — —	111612	3	4
6. For replacing to the sinking fund, one year's interest due at <i>Micha-</i> <i>elmas</i> on the million lent on the salt duties continued from 1753,	— — — — —	35000	—	—
7. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties,	— — — — —	7180	5	8
8. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors,	— — — — —	9308	7	4
9. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines,	— — — — —	15297	11	5½
10. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duty on sweets, &c.	— — — — —	13827	12	6
11. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the duties on glafs and spirituous liquors, at <i>Midsummer</i> 1748,	— — — — —	33804	13	1½
12. For replacing to ditto to make good the deficiency of the new du- ties on houses, windows, and lights at <i>Michaelmas</i> 1748,	— — — — —	28268	15	5½
13. For making good the deficiency of the additional duties on wines imported,	— — — — —	1462	6	10
14. For making good the deficiency of the duties on glafs and spirituous liquors at <i>Christmas</i> 1748,	— — — — —	41822	10	5
		770610	2	7¾
March 15, Resolved to grant,				
1. For making good the deficiency of grants for last year,	— — — — —	470186	9	6½
2. For extraordinary expences of the land forces in <i>Flanders, North</i> <i>Britain</i> and <i>America</i> ; and other services 1748, not provided for,	— — — — —	418128	18	10
		888315	8	4½

			£.	s.	d.
<i>March 17, Resolved to grant,</i>					
1. For discharging navy, victualling and transport bills,	—	—	3000000	—	—
2. For discharging the debt of the office of ordnance,	—	—	230382	5	1
			3233382	5	1
<i>March 20, Resolved to grant,</i>					
For discharging the arrear claim'd by the queen of Hungary,	—	—	100000	—	—
<i>March 22, Resolved to grant,</i>					
1. For settling a colony at Nova Scotia,	—	—	40000	—	—
2. For the out pensioners of Chelsea hospital,	—	—	63274	6	3
			103274	6	3
<i>April 14, Resolved to grant,</i>					
1. For discharging seamen's wages, and other debts of the navy, due, Dec. 31, last, not already provided for,	—	—	1000000	—	—
2. For making good the deficiency of the new duties on houses, &c. at Lady Day 1749,	—	—	31060	16	$\frac{1}{2}$
3. For the pay of general and staff officers,	—	—	16000	—	—
4. For reduced officers of land forces and marines,	—	—	67226	18	4
5. For officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of guards and regiment of horse lately reduc'd,	—	—	5281	16	8
6. For the off-reckonings of the said two troops of guards, out of the savings from the money granted for provision of officers widows,	—	—	6039	10	8
7. For pensions to half-pay officers widows, married before Dec. 25, 1716,	—	—	3867	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$
8. For building Westminster bridge,	—	—	12000	—	—
			1141476	17	4
<i>April 21, Resolved to grant,</i>					
For reimbursing the city of Glasgow the sums extorted from them by the rebels. (See p. 301.)	—	—	10000	—	—
<i>May 24, Resolved to grant,</i>					
1. For supporting the trade to Africa,	—	—	10000	—	—
2. For improving the colony of Georgia,	—	—	5304	3	4
			15304	3	4
Sum total of grants last session,	—	—	8088448	12	$3\frac{1}{2}$

From this account the reader may see, how false and imperfect those accounts are, that have been lately published; and we shall observe, that these grants ought to be distinguished into, 1st, Such as were for making good engagements enter'd into, or services undertaken, on account of the late war. 2dly, Such as were for paying off debts. 3dly, Such as were for making good deficiencies. And 4thly, Such as were for the service of the current year.

Of the first sort, are the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th resolutions of Jan. 18; and 4th and 5th of Jan. 23; the 2d of March 15, that of March 20, and that of April 21, amounting in the whole to,

796513 3 7

Of the 2d sort, are the two of March 17, and the first of April 14, amounting to,

423382 5 1

Of the 3d sort, are the 6th and following of Jan. 23; the 1st of March 15, and the 2d of April 14, amounting to,

687219 8 $4\frac{1}{2}$

And of the 4th are those of the 2d of Dec. 6; the 2d and 3d of Jan. 18; the 1st, 2d and 3d of Jan. 23; the two of March 22; the 3d and following of April 14; and the two of May 24, amounting in the whole to,

2374333 15 3

8088448 12 $3\frac{1}{2}$

The first two resolutions of the committee of supply having been reported and agreed to, Dec. 8, it was immediately after resolved, that the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to

his majesty; in which committee the following resolutions were agreed to, and afterwards approved by the house upon the report, viz.

Dec. 9, Resolved,

That the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, be further continued from *June 22, 1749, to June 4, 1750*; which duties are computed to produce yearly,

700000 — —

Jan. 25, Resolved,

That 4s. in the pound be raised upon lands, &c. in England, and a proportionable cess in Scotland, which tax is usually computed to produce yearly,

2000000 — —

March 20, Resolved,

1. That all persons, who shall be interested in, or intitled unto, any bill or bills payable in course, out of his majesty's offices of the navy, or victualling, or for transports, which were made out on or before *Dec. 31, 1748*, and who shall, on or before the 20th of *April* next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have an annuity for the principal and interest due on the said bills, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th day of this instant *March*, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other interest; the said annuity to be charged upon the sinking fund, transferrable at the Bank of England, until redeemed by parliament. The amount of which bills were, it seems, computed at *,

3000000 — —

2. That all persons, who shall be interested in, or intitled unto, any debentures payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on or before the 31st of *December 1748*, who shall on or before the 20th day of *April* next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's office of ordnance, to be certified by him to the governor and company of the Bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity for the principal and interest due on the said debentures, after the rate of 4l. per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th of this instant *March*, payable half yearly; the said annuity to be charged upon the sinking fund, and to be transferrable at the Bank of England, until redeemed by parliament: The amount of which debentures were, it seems, computed at †,

230382 5 1

3230382 5 1

April 19, Resolved,

1. That there be issued and applied out of the sinking fund the sum of

1000000 — —

2. That his majesty be enabled to raise by loans, or exchequer bills, to be charged on the first aids of next session, the sum of,

1000000 — —

2000000 — —

Sum total provided for by this committee, — —

7930382 5 1

[To be continued.]

Rise and Condition of the three Piratical States of Barbary. (See p. 272.)

THE cruel bigotry of the Spanish monarchs gave rise to these states. For the Moors of Spain having been dispossessed of their country, after the loss of *Granada*, about 1492, under *Ferdinand the Catholick* and *Isabella*, they began to settle among their antient countrymen on the north coast of *Barbary*. They were indeed obliged, either to change their religion, or transport themselves to that coast; and most of them chose the latter.

Those exiles, to revenge themselves on their enemies, and supply their necessities,

confederated with the *Mahometan* princes of *Africa* and fitted out little squadrons of croizing vessels, with which they took all the Spanish merchant ships that fell in their way. As *America* was just then discover'd, and the Spaniards began to bring home the riches of that new world, the prizes the Moors made were soon very considerable; they also frequently landed on the coast of *Spain*, and brought away multitudes of the natives, whom they condemn'd to perpetual slavery.

Upon this *Charles I.* (better known by his imperial title of *Charles V.*) breathed nothing but destruction against those corsairs. Tho' he was not successful in his

T t 2

attempts

* See before 1st resolution of *March 17*.

† See before 2d resolution of ditto.

attempts against them, yet the *Spaniards* having before taken *Oran*, and some other places on the coast, the *Moors*, fearing they should be entirely conquered, had called in to their assistance the famous *Turkish* pirate *Barbarossa*, who readily assisted them against the *Christians*; but in such a manner as the *Saxons* formerly assisted the *Britons*. For having repulsed their enemies, he usurped the government of *Algiers*, and treated the people as conquered slaves.

His brother *Hydradin Barbarossa* soon after obtained the government of *Tunis*, and a third piratical *Turk* made himself master of *Tripoli*. From these pirates, and the *Turkish* renegadoes, a successive tyranny has been ever since maintained over the *Moors* of those countries.

The *Turkish* pirates were at first supported by the grand signior, who claimed the sovereignty over the whole coast. The deys, whom the soldiery elected, were

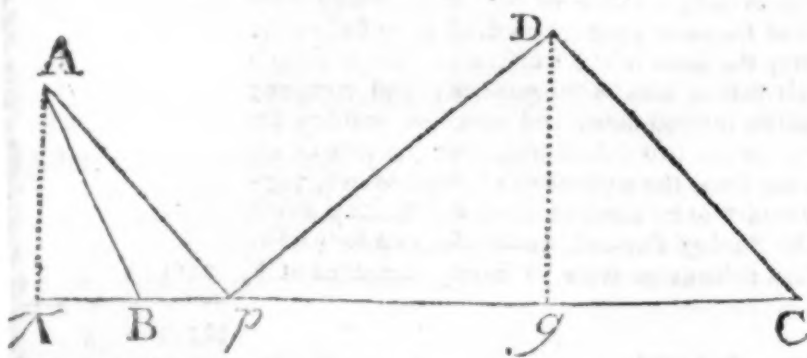
looked upon only as the bashaws or viceroys of the Port.

But these deys, at last, setting up for independency, and being supported in it by the military men, they are all now become, in a manner, absolute monarchs, but changed, nevertheless, at the pleasure of the more absolute soldiery.

The grand signior has not so much as an officer now at *Algiers*; but in *Tunis* and *Tripoli*, which lie nearer to *Egypt*, he has still bashaws, and exacts some acknowledgment from them.

These three states have continued constantly to prey on the *Spaniards*, with whom they have been perpetually at war, ever since the loss of *Granada*; their success against the *Spaniards* tempted them to make prizes of other *Christian* ships, and they are now the enemies of all *Christians*, who do not purchase their friendship with costly presents.

A SOLUTION of the QUESTION, p. 271.



LET fall the perpendiculars $A\pi$ and Dg , and, in the right-angled Triangles $A\pi B$ and DgC , will be given, the Hypotenuses and the Angles at the Bases respectively, by which, the

perpendiculars $A\pi$ and Dg , as also the Bases $B\pi$ and Cg , may be found; the former of which (Bases) added to, and the latter taken from, BC , gives πg . Put $\pi g = d$, $pg = x$, $A\pi = p$ and $Dg = b$. Then $(b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + p^2 + d^2 - 2dx + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = Ap + Dp$; and its fluxion, when their sum is a minimum, is equal to nothing, i.e.

$$\frac{x\dot{x}}{b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{xx - d\dot{x}}{p^2 + d^2 - 2dx + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{x}{b^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{d-x}{p^2 + d^2 - 2dx + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \therefore \frac{x^2}{b^2 + x^2} = \frac{p^2 + d^2 - 2dx + x^2}{p^2 + d^2 - 2dx + x^2}$$

$$2p^2 - b^2 \times x^2 + 2b^2 dx = b^2 d^2 \therefore x^2 + \frac{2b^2 d}{p^2 - b^2} x = \frac{b^2 d^2}{p^2 - b^2} \therefore x^2 + \frac{2b^2 d}{p^2 - b^2} x + \frac{b^2 d^2}{p^2 - b^2} = \frac{p^2 b^2 d^2}{p^2 - b^2}$$

$$\therefore x + \frac{b^2 d}{p^2 - b^2} = \frac{pbd}{p^2 - b^2}; \text{ and therefore } x = \frac{pbd - b^2 d}{p^2 - b^2} = \frac{bd}{p + b}.$$

COROLLARY.

SINCE $x = \frac{bd}{p+b} \therefore$ As $x : b :: d - x : p$; and, therefore, the Triangles $A\pi B$ and pDg , are similar, Eu. 5 of 6; and so the Angle $Ap\pi = Dpg$.

July 3, 1749.

MORETON.

ODE

ODE for Musick, performed in the Senate-House at Cambridge, July 1, 1749, at the Installation of his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University. By Mr. Mason, Fellow of Pembroke-Hall. Set to Musick by Mr. Boyce, Composer to his Majesty.

I.

Recitative.

HERE all thy active fires diffuse,
Thou genuin British muse;
Hither descend from yonder orient sky,
Cloth'd in thy heav'n-wove robe of harmony.

Air 1. Come, imperial queen of song;
Come with all that free-born grace,
Which lifts thee from the servile throng,

Who meanly mimick thy majestick pace:
That glance of dignity divine,
Which speaks thee of celestial line;
Proclaims thee inmate of the sky,
Daughter of *Jove* and *Liberty*.

II.

Recit. The elevated soul, who feels
Thy awful impulse, walks the fragrant ways
Of honest unpolluted praise:
He with impartial justice deals
The blooming chaplets of immortal lays:
He flies above *ambition's* low career;
And nobly thron'd in *Truth's* meridian sphere, [rected aim,
Thence, with a bold and heav'n-diffuse
Full on fair *Virtue's* shrine he pours the rays
of *Fame*.

III.

Air 2. Goddess! thy piercing eye explores
The radiant range of *Beauty's* stores,
The steep ascent of pine-clad hills,
The silver slope of falling rills;
Catches each lively-colour'd grace,
The crimson of the wood-nymphs face,
The verdure of the velvet lawn,
The purple in the eastern dawn,
Or all those tints, which, rang'd in vivid glow, [bow.
Mark the bold sweep of the celestial

IV.

Recit. But chief she lifts her tuneful transports high,
When to her intellectual eye
The mental beauties rise in moral dignity:
The sacred zeal for *Freedom's* cause,
That fires the glowing patriot's breast;
The honest pride, that plumes the hero's crest, [draws;
When for his country's aid the steel he
Or that, the calm yet active heat,
With which mild *Genius* warms the sages heart,

To lift fair science to a loftier seat,
Or stretch to ampler bounds the wide domain of art.

Air. 3. These, the best blossoms of the virtuous mind,

She culls with taste refin'd;
From their ambrosial bloom

With bee-like skill she draws with rich perfume,

And blends the sweets they all convey
In the soft balm of her mellifluous lay.

V.

Recit. Is there a clime, where all these beauties rise [eyes?

In one collected radiance to her
Is there a plain, whose genial soil inhales

Glory's invigorating gales,

Her brightest beams where emulation spreads, [sheds,

Her kindliest dews where science

Where ev'ry stream of *Genius* flows, [glows?

Where ev'ry flower of *Virtue* Thither the *Muse* exulting flies,

There she loudly cries —

Chorus 1. All hail, all hail,

Majestick *Granta*! hail thy awful name,
Dear to the *Muse*, to *Liberty*, to *Fame*.

VI.

Recit. You too, illustrious train, she greets,
Who first in these inspiring seats
Caught the bright beams of that æthereal fire,
Which now sublimely prompts you to aspire [shield
To deeds of noblest note: whether to
Your country's liberties, your country's laws;

Or in religion's hallow'd cause

To hurl the shafts of reason, and to wield
Those heav'nly-temper'd arms, whose rapid force

Arrests base falsehood in her impious course,
And drives rebellious vice indignant from the field.

VII.

Air 4. And now she tunes her plausive song
To you her sage domestick throng;
Who here, at learning's richest shrine,

Dispense to each ingenuous youth
The treasures of immortal truth,
And open wisdom's golden mine.

Recit. Each youth inspir'd by your persuasive art,

Clasps the dear form of *Virtue* to his heart;

And feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastick raptures roll,

Gen'rous as those the sons of *Cærops* caught [clad thought.

In hoar *Lycæum's* shades from *Plato's* fire-

VIII.

VIII.

Air 5. O Granta! on thy happy plain
Still may these *Attick* glories reign:
Still mayst thou keep thy wonted
state

In unaffected grandeur great;
Recit. Great as at this illustrious hour,
When *be*, whom *George's* well-
weigh'd choice
And *Albion's* gen'ral voice
Have lifted to the fairest heights of
pow'r,
When *be* appears, and deigns to shine
The leader of thy learned line;
And bids the verdure of thy olive bough
Mid all his civick chaplets twine,
And add fresh glories to his honour'd brow.

IX.

Air 6. Haste then, and amply o'er his
head

The graceful foliage spread;
Meanwhile the *Muse* shall snatch the trump
of *Fame*,
And lift her swelling accents high,
To tell the world that *Pelham's* name
Is dear to learning as to liberty.

Full Chorus. The *Muse* shall snatch the trump
of *Fame*,
And lift her swelling accents
high, [name
To tell the world that *Pelham's*
Is dear to learning as to liberty.

*Epilogue to the Town, design'd to accompany
a small dramatick Piece not yet published.*

TOO long provok'd in these censorious
times, [rhimes,
When satire points the most unpolish'd
Tho' fancy shifts her scenes with welcome
haste,

I come, ye beaux, to vindicate your taste.
In national politeness we advance;
Court *Algerines*; send hostages to *France*;
To save the *Dutch* contribute two for one;
Oblige all neighbours; are oblig'd by none.

In publick works what taste may we
alledge!

Without a bottom we construct a bridge;
Our city mansion who does not admire;
And *Westminster's* two towers without a
spire?

Who built a canvas palace for a blaze?
Were they not *Britons*? Did not *Britons*
gaze?

Who hir'd *Italians*, fam'd for op'ra skill,
That wond'rous work to finish?—*Britons*
still.

Let *Cam* and *Ips* plead their high deserts,
Who's first in learning, loyalty, and arts;
Politer taste scorns rivalry so muddy;
In *Broughton's* academy *Britons* study;
They smack the whip; the cards they
shuffle well;

And lords grow proud at cricket to excel.

* Alluding to the orders about the distemper'd cattle.

When to *Vauxhall* and *Ranelagh* we go,
We melt in ecstacy with *Beard* and *Lotue*:
Each breast imbibes the thrilling vesper's
airs,—

Receipts for cuckoldom, and virgin snares,
See *Ranger*, born all action to express,
By taste enchanted with a dance and dress,
Submits to fix, his passion to relieve,
And drudge thro' wedlock's duty with his
Eve. [town,

While farce and feedle-fee engross the
And *Shakespear's* trash but now and
then goes down,
The cits to *Cuper's* hurry with their spouses,
And *Hough* displays his talents to full
houses.

Is not this taste refin'd—beyond dispute?
'Tis *Britain's* taste: Ye criticks all be
mute! [I hope;

Trite stuff, you say. Well, this is new,
We've kept our jubilee before the pope:
In modern dress we mask old-fashion'd
vice,

And ev'ry toy in taste commands its price.
How I forget!—Your pardon, Mr *Foot*;
We taste your tricks, and puppet-shews
to boot. [stage,

In short, from *Britain's* St—rage to her
Such taste no nation ever saw, no age:
We try it now; and, if this trifle hit,
Courage, my friends, your taste will be
compleat.

A Country QUARTER SESSIONS.

THREE or four parsons, three or four
'squires,

Three or four lawyers, three or four lyars;
Three or four parishes, bringing appeals,
Three or four hands, and three or four seals;
Three or four bastards, three or four whores,
Tag, rag, and bob-tail, three or four scores;
Three or four bulls, and three or four cows*,
Three or four orders, three or four bows;
Three or four statutes, not understood,
Three or four paupers, praying for food;
Three or four roads, that never were mended
Three or four scolds—and the sessions is
ended.

On Mr. STANLEY, the celebrated blind Or-
ganist.

WHILE at his birth, the heavenly
Nine

Use all their sacred skill,
To teach their *Stanley* sounds divine,
And rhapsody at will;
Would you make man a demigod,
Envy malignant cries;
And with her snake-venom'd rod
Robb'd the young bard of eyes.
Phæbus beheld—and glow'd with ire;
But to redress the blow,
Bid him command the heaven-strung lyre,
His deputy below!

C H A

CHARITY.

A Paraphrase on the 13th of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.

DID sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue,

Than ever man pronounc'd, or angel sung;
Had I all knowledge, human and divine,
That thought can reach, or science can define;

And had I pow'r to give that knowledge
In all the speeches of the babbling earth:
Did *Sbadrach's* zeal my glowing breast inspire,

To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire:
Or had I faith like that which *Israel* saw,
When *Moses* gave them miracles, and law:
Yet, gracious charity, indulgent guest,
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast,
Those speeches would send up unheeded pray'r,

That scorn of life would be but wild de-
A cymbal's sound were better than my voice;

My faith were form, my eloquence were
Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and rears the abject mind;
Knows with just reins, and even hand to guide

Betwixt vile shame, and arbitrary pride.
Not soon provok'd, she easily forgives,
And much she suffers, as she much believes.
Soft peace she brings wherever she arrives:
She builds our quiet, as she forms our lives;
Lays the rough paths of peevish nature even;
And opens in each breast a little heav'n.

Each other gift, which God on man bestows,
Its proper bounds, and due restriction
To one fixt purpose dedicates its pow'r,
And finishing its act exists no more.
Thus in obedience to what heav'n decrees,
Knowledge shall fail, and prophecy shall cease:

But lasting charity's more ample sway,
Nor bound by time, nor subject to decay,
In happy triumph shall for ever live,
And endless good diffuse, and endless praise receive.

As thro' the artist's intervening glass,
Our eye observes the distant planets pass;
A little we discover, but allow,
That more remains unseen, than art can show:

So, whilst our mind its knowledge would
(Its feeble eye intent on things above)
High as we may, we lift our reason up,
By faith directed, and confirm'd by hope.
Yet are we able only to survey
Dawnings of beams, and promises of day.
Heav'n's fuller effluence mocks our dazzled sight;

Too great its swiftness, and too strong its
But soon the mediate clouds shall be dispell'd:

The sun shall soon be face to face beheld,

In all his robes, with all his glory on,
Seated sublime on his meridian throne.

Then, constant faith and holy hope shall die,

One lost in certainty, and one in joy:
Whilst thou, more happy pow'r, fair charity,
Triumphant sister, greatest of the three,
Thy office, and thy nature still the same,
Lasting thy lamp, and unconsum'd thy flame,
Shalt still survive, shalt be in heav'n con-
For ever blessing, and for ever blest.

An ODE to SOLITUDE.

O Thou, the bright'ner of our joys,
And partner of our care,

Thrice gentle goddess of the grott,
Vouchsafe the muse an ear: [tongue,
Thou to soft numbers first didst form her
Thine be the tribute of the artless song.

Like heav'n's, the blessings thou prepar'st
Are free and unconfin'd;

Yet scorn'd like them by wayward man,
How few those blessings find!
Stranger to thee the coward and the knave,
Thy friends, thy favourites, are the good and brave.

Lo! fair ey'd innocence, for thee

The busy worldling flies:

And in thy shades embosom'd, seeks

The soul's serener joys:

Joys, which alone thy steps, O virtue, wait;
Ill-sought in courts, where folly charms the great.

The virgin, whose deluded heart

Laments a lover flown;

Or happier fair, whose bosom pants

For transports yet unknown,

Thy sovereign power alternately declare,

To smooth wild extasy, or gild despair.

The good old sage, whose evening steps

Deputed angels guard,

Thy joys shall oft with rapture sing,

So oft with rapture shar'd:

Whilst to astonish'd crouds this truth he tells,

How seraphs flights are found in hermits cells.

Nor less shall thee the bard proclaim,

Joint parent of his verse;

Whether he sing of *Stella's* charms,

Or heavenly strains rehearse;

Whose balms alike his each attempt inspire,

Sweeten the sonnet, or the anthem fire.

Thee shall the worthy and the good

In every age adore,

When kings shall smile, and crouds ad-

The giddy shout no more:

For genuine joy to solitude resorts,

And leaves to vanity the blaze of courts.

Then (oh!) whilst youth and vigour string

These nerves, and warm this heart!

E'er sickening nature feel the stroke

Of time in every part,

Here stay my choice, kind heav'n, where

peace is found,

And joys, best emblems of thy own, abound.

A New SONG,

Sung by Mr. LOWE, at Vaux-Hall Gardens. Set by Mr. Weideman.

When first by fond Damon Flavella was seen, He
 slightly regarded her air and her mein: The charms
 of her mind he alone did commend, Not warm'd as a lover, but
 cool as a friend: From friendship not passion, his raptures did
 move, And the swain bragg'd his heart was a stranger to love.

2.
 New charms he discover'd, as more she
 was known, [own,
 Her face grew a wonder, her taste was his
 Her manners were gentle, her sense was
 refin'd, [in her mind;
 And oh! what dear virtues beam'd forth
 Yet still for the sanction of friendship he
 strove, [was love.
 Till a sigh gave the omen, and shew'd it

3.
 Now proud to be conquer'd, he sighs for
 the fair, [her:
 Grows dull to all pleasure, but being with
 He's mute, while his heart-strings are rea-
 dy to break,
 For fear of offending forbids him to speak;
 And wanders a willing example to prove. [love
 That friendship with woman, is sister to

4.
 A lover thus conquer'd can ne'er give offence,
 Not a dupe to her smiles, but a slave to her sense:
 His passion, nor wrinkles, nor age can allay,
 Since founded on that which can never decay;
 And time, that will beauty's short empire remove,
 Increasing her reason, increases his love.

An Ode occasioned by reading Mr. West's Translation of Pindar. By Joseph War-ton, Rector of Winslade, Hampshire.

STROPHE I.

A Lycian rejoice! thy sons a voice divine have heard, [pear'd!
The man of Thebes hath in thy vales ap-
Hark! with fresh rage and undiminish'd
fire, [lyre;
The sweet enthusiast smites the British
The sounds that echoed once on Alpsus'
streams, [Thames;
Reach the delighted ear of listening
Lo! swift across the dusty plain
Great Theron's foaming couriers strain!
What mortal tongue e'er roll'd along
Such full, impetuous tides of nervous song?

ANTISTROPHE I.

The fearful, frigid lays of cold and creep-
ing art, [heart;
Nor touch, nor can transport th' unfeeling
Pindar, our inmost bosom piercing, warms
With glory's love, and eager thirst of
arms: [strain,
When freedom speaks in his majestick
The patriot-passions beat in every vein:
We long to sit with heroes old,
Mid groves of vegetable gold,
Where Cadmus and Achilles dwell,
And still of daring deeds and dangers tell.

EPODE I.

Away, enervate bards, away,
Who spin the courtly, silken lay,
† As wreaths for some vain Louis' head,
Or mourn some soft Adonis dead:
No more your polish'd Lyrics boast,
In British Pindar's strength o'erwhelm'd
and lost.
As well might ye compare
The glimmerings of a waxen flame,
(Emblem of verse correctly tame)
† To his own Aetna's sulphur-spouting
caves, [raves,
When to heaven's vault the fiery deluge
When clouds and burning rocks dart thro'
the troubled air.

STROPHE II.

In roaring cataracts down Andes' hollow
steeps,
§ Mark how enormous Orellana sweeps,
Monarch of mighty floods! supremely
strong, [along,
Thund'ring from cliff to cliff he whirls
Swoln with an hundred hills collected
snows: [flows,
Thence over nameless regions widely
Round fragrant isles, and citron-
groves,
Where still the naked Indian roves,
And safely builds his leafy bow'r,
From slavery far, and cleft Iberian pow'r:
July, 1749.

* See the description of the fortunate islands in the second Olympic ode. † Alluding to some French and Italian lyric poets. ‡ Alluding to Pindar's sublime description of the eruptions of mount Aetna, in his Pythian ode, § One of the largest rivers in America. || Sophocles, in his Oedipus.

ANTISTROPHE II.

So rapid Pindar flows.—O parent of the
lyre,

Let me for ever thy sweet sons admire,
O antient Graces! but chief the bard, whose
lays

Sounded th' Olympick heroes matchless praise,
And next, Euripides, soft pity's priest,
Who melts in useful woes the bleeding
breast, [king,

|| And him, who sung th' incestuous
While Athens trembled at his string;
Teach me to taste their charms refin'd,
The richest banquet of th' enraptur'd
mind.

EPODE II.

For not the breath of balmy spring,
Nor streams in summer murmuring,
Nor cooling dates to Indian swain,
Who faintly treads the torrid plain,
Nor lofty mountain that appears
To starving, tempest-beaten mariners,
Such homefelt joys bestow,
(Hear this, dull pedantry and pride,
That dare the sacred muse deride)
Nor feasts of joyous friends, nor circling
arms [charms,
Of blooming brides unlocking all their
As from enchanting harps of skillful poets
flow.

From ANACREON.

T Was three o'clock, one night, at least,
Before I got one wink of rest;
And scarcely had I clos'd my eyes,
When Fancy bid this vision rise:
Light pinions on my shoulders grew,
With which in air aloft I flew,
While free as air itself I rang'd,
And oft my place and station chang'd;
The wanton god pursu'd my flight,
With seeming kindness, and delight;
But when a proper time he found,
My feet in golden durance bound.
Attracted by the clogging weight,
I sunk from my ethereal state.
The vision well explains my heart,
And is its faithful counterpart;
For oft by Fancy I've been led,
But ne'er before by love betray'd.
The fair and young I've oft approv'd,
But only blooming Myra — lov'd.

On the Duke of Montagu's Death, (p. 297.)

H OW sweet the mem'ry of his grace is!
Who dy'd possess'd of goodness, and
of powers.

His places he has left behind;
And dukes enow to share them we shall find:
But for the goodness that was in his breast,
And, with his soul, is gone to rest:
No candidate for that has put up one re-
quest.

U u

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman now making the Tour of the great Continent of America, dated March 5, 1748-9.



Y first arrival was at *Boston* in *New-England*; this is the largest city that belongs to the *English*, it is very populous, and a place of great trade; *Rhode-Island* is a fruitful spot, and *New-York* is polite; this place hath lost part of its trade by some conveniences attending the town of *Amboy* in the neighbourhood. But what almost surpasses belief (when we consider that there were scarce any houses there about 90 years ago) is the great extent of the city of *Philadelphia* in *Pensylvania*; this hath, besides many others of near its length, one street of above a mile long, and the buildings as close together as in most places in *London*; there were built last year, between dwelling-houses, ware-houses, and store-houses, about 110. This prodigious increase is not to be wonder'd at, when we consider that there arrives in this city yearly, between 3 and 5000 *Irish* and *Germans*, the most notable artificers of these staying generally in this city, and the peasants retiring to the country. Such is the plenty of provisions here, that I have reckoned 80 carcasses of beef on one market-day, they having two of a week. I have likewise numbered 60 country waggons in town on the same market-day.

A court-martial began to be held at *Portsmouth*, on *June 26*, *Sir Edward Hawke* president, and continued during that month, and several days at the beginning of this, for the trial of the officers and men on board the *Chesterfield* man of war, when she was run away with on the coast of *Guinea*. First captain *Dudley*, who was captain of the said ship, was tried for several misdemeanors laid to his charge, and honourably acquitted. On the 28th lieutenant *Couchman* was tried for being concern'd in running away with the said ship, who was found guilty, and sentenced to be shot; as was also lieutenant *Morgan*, belonging to the marines, on the 30th, against whom the evidence of his joining with *Couchman* in all his measures, was very strong and full. On *Monday* the 3d instant *Mr. Knight*, carpenter of the *Chesterfield*, was found guilty and sentenced to be hang'd; as was

also, on the 5th, *Henry Hains*, the captain's cook; but 5 others who were tried with him, were honourably acquitted, and suffered to come on shore directly. On the 7th *John Place*, carpenter's mate, was found guilty: The gunner swore, as he lay sick in his cabin, that he came to him with a drawn cutlass in one hand and a pistol cocked in the other, and swore he would murder him, if he did not deliver him the keys of the magazine. A foremastman and a marine were tried the same day, and found guilty. Several others were afterwards found guilty, and received sentence of death, particularly 4 on the 10th, 4 on the 12th, and one on the 14th.

SATURDAY, *July 1.*

Two sailors thinking themselves ill used at a house, the sign of the *Crown*, near the *New Church* in the *Strand*, went out, denouncing vengeance, and in a little time returned with a great number of armed sailors, who entirely demolish'd all the goods, cut all the feather-beds to pieces, and strew'd the feathers in the street; demolished all the wearing apparel, and turn'd the women they found in the house naked into the street; they then broke all the windows, and considerably damag'd another house adjoining. A guard of soldiers was sent for from the *Tilt-Yard*; but they came too late to prevent the destruction of every thing in the house. The next night the rioters return'd, and treated two more houses in the *Strand* much in the same manner; and the day following made the same attempt on a house in the *Old-Bailey*, but it did not come up to that height as in the *Strand*, most of the goods being removed before the attack began. A guard of officers and 60 soldiers were order'd to do duty near *Temple-Bar*, and at night a party of them did duty in the *Old-Bailey*, to prevent any more riotous proceedings. Nine persons concern'd in these riots were committed to *Newgate* by justice *Fielding*.

MONDAY, 3.

Murphy, Lee, Hayes and *Rogert*, four of the 6 malefactors who receiv'd sentence of death at the sessions in *May* last, at the *Old-Bailey*, (see p. 238, 239.) were this day executed at *Tyburn*.

Cambridge, July 5. *Saturday* last, the 1st instant, being the day appointed for the installation of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, chancellor elect of this university, the senate assembled at ten in the morning, and sent a de-

deputation of their body (consisting of six doctors of the several faculties, six regent and six non-regent masters,) to conduct his grace from *Clare-Hall* to the senate house; to which place he was accompanied by a very considerable number of nobility, bishops, and other persons of rank and distinction, most of whom had formerly been members of this university.

Dr. *Chapman*, master of *Magdalen College*, and vice-chancellor of the university, preceded by the 3 beadles, met his grace at the foot of the steps leading into the senate house, and being upon his grace's right hand, conducted him to the chair, where his grace standing on the left hand of the chair, and the vice-chancellor on the right, the vice-chancellor addressed himself to him in an *English* speech; after which he presented to his grace the patent of office, which was read aloud by the senior proctor.

The vice-chancellor also presented to his grace the book of statutes; and then taking his grace's right hand into his own, the senior proctor administered to his grace the oath of office; which being done, the vice-chancellor placed his grace in the chair. The Rev. Mr. *Yonge*, fellow of *Trinity-College*, and orator of the university, then made a speech, in *Latin*, to his grace, in the name of the whole senate; to which, and to the vice-chancellor's speech, his grace made an answer in *English*.

After which, an ode, composed on the occasion by Mr. *Mason*, fellow of *Pembroke-Hall*, and set to music by Mr. *Boyce*, composer to his majesty, was performed; (see p. 329.) which being done, his grace the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and members of the senate, with the nobility, bishops, &c. walked in procession to *Trinity-College*, where an entertainment was provided for them. The whole was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

On Sunday his grace went to *St. Mary's* church in the morning and afternoon, with the usual formalities; the sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. Dr. *Green*, fellow of *St. John's College*, and regius professor of divinity; and that in the afternoon by the Rev. Dr. *Squire* of *St. John's College*, archdeacon of *Bath*, and chaplain to his grace.

On Monday the 3d instant, several noblemen, and other persons of distinction, were admitted, by his grace and the senate, to the following degrees, viz.

Doctor of Physick.

His grace the duke of *Richmond*.

Doctors of Law.

Earl of *Dalkeith*, earl of *Lincoln*, earl of *Tankerville*, earl of *Waldegrave*, earl of *Asburnham*, lord visc. *Galway*, lord *Burghley*, lord *Onslow*, lord *Monson*, right Hon. Sir *William Yonge*, Hon. *Philip Yorke*, Esq;

Sir *George Saville*, Sir *John Saville*, Knt. of the *Bath*, Sir *William Calvert*, Knt. lord mayor of *London*.

Masters of Arts.

Rt. Hon. lord viscount *Dupplin*, Hon. *George Townshend*, Esq; Hon. *Charles Townshend*, Esq; Hon. *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; Hon. *William Monckton*, Esq; Hon. *Henry Vane jun.* Esq; Mr. *Barnard*, son of the right Rev. the lord bishop of *Derry*.

Yesterday the commencement ended, and this day his grace left this place.

MONDAY, 10.

The sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when the 12 following malefactors received sentence of death, viz. *William Shepherd* and *John Frier*, otherwise *Turpin*, for stealing a silver tankard, value 8l.—*Margaret Harvey*, otherwise *Mason*, on oath of *Robert Lane*, for picking his pocket of a gold watch.—*Valentine Godwine* and *James Johnson*, for robbing *Henry Alspin* in *Whitechapel*, of his hat, handkerchief, buckles, and some money.—*John Palmer*, for stealing out of the dwelling house of Mr. *Richard Jackson*, 3 silver castors, &c.—*Uriah Creed* and *Richard Mapesden*, for smuggling.—*John Poe*, for uttering a bill of exchange, knowing it to be false and forged.—*John Steward*, for being concerned with several others in assaulting and robbing Mr. *Diederick Jacob* of his hat, cane, &c.—*John Gray*, for assaulting his wife and cutting her throat, of which she died.—*Anthony Dunn*, on oath of *Thomas Crockett*, for assaulting and robbing him of 30s. &c.

TUESDAY, 11.

The company of clockmakers of the city of *London* were heard before the court of aldermen, upon their petition to be admitted on the livery; when it passed in the negative. There were present 20 aldermen, 12 of whom voted against their being admitted, 6 for it, and 2 were neuter.

FRIDAY, 14.

Mr. *Couchman*, late lieutenant of the *Chesterfield*, and Mr. *Morgan*, lieutenant of marines, were shot to death, pursuant to their sentence, on board the *Chesterfield* man of war at *Portsmouth*.

THURSDAY, 20.

His excellency the marquis of *Mirepoix*, ambassador extraordinary from the most christian king, had his first private audience of his majesty at *Kensington*, and delivered his letters of credence.

A general court of the *South Sea* company was held, when a dividend of 2 per Cent. for the half year on their capital stock was declared to be payable the 8th of *August*.

SATURDAY, 21.

Daniel Collyer and *Thomas Green*, Esqrs. sheriffs elect of *London* and *Middlesex*,

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(see p. 287.) paid their fine into the chamber of *London*, to be exempted from serving that office.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

June 29. **H**ON. major *Roberts* of the foot-guards, to Mrs. *Bulpin*.

July 1. Mr. *Bennet*, banker in *Fleet-street*, to Miss *Fytche*, of *Danbury-Place* in *Essex*.

2. Dr. *Handasyd*, of *Red-Lion-square*, an eminent physician, to Miss *Toucheit*, a near relation of the lord *Castlemaven*.

5. *Daniel Collyer*, Esq; of *Wroxham* in *Norfolk*, one of the sheriffs elect for *London* and *Middlesex*, to Miss *Anne Leeds*.

8. Mr. *Robert Cox*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, and under sheriff of *Middlesex*, to Miss *Hamilton*.

Richard Thorpe, Esq; of *Bromley* in *Kent*, to Miss *Nicholson*, lately arrived from *Barbadoes*.

11. *William Thornton*, Esq; member of parliament for the city of *York*, to Miss *Myster*.

12. The hon. *George Lyttleton*, Esq; one of the lords of the treasury, to Miss *Rich*, daughter of Sir *Robert Rich*, bart. a fortune of 20,000*l*.

15. Hon. *Robert Fairfax*, Esq; to Miss *Best*, sister of *Thomas Best*, Esq; member for *Canterbury*.

16. Sir *Thomas Gerard*, of *Brin* in *Lancashire*, bart. to Miss *Tasburgh*, an heiress.

20. *William Groves*, Esq; to Miss *Sarah Hopkins*, of *St. James's-street*.

24. *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esq; to Miss *Elizabeth Carew*.

The lady of *Edmund Brampton*, Esq; deliver'd of a daughter.

July 1. The lady of the hon. — *Wentworth*, Esq; of a son.

6. The lady of Sir *Philip Harcourt*, bart. of a son and heir.

The lady of Sir *Edmund Thomas*, bart. of a son.

18. The lady of *Jeffery Cberwynd*, Esq; of a son.

DEATHS.

William *Curzon*, Esq; only brother to Sir *Nathaniel Curzon*, bart.

July 1. *William Jones*, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*, vice-president of the *Royal Society*, whereof he had been member near 40 years, and one of the governors of the *Foundling Hospital*.

William Johnson, Esq; the oldest attorney of the *Exchequer*.

3. *Francis Hole*, Esq; one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of *Middlesex*.

4. Mr. *Joseph Van Haeken*, a most excellent artist in painting.

Lady *Anne Paul*, sister to his grace the

duke of *Portland*, in *Ireland*.

Sir *Edward Pickering*, bart. at his seat at *Long-town* in *Leicestershire*.

Ralph Hewson, Esq; aged 94, collector of the excise during the reigns of K. *William* and Q. *Anne*.

Rt. Hon. lady viscountess dowager *Mazarene*, in *Ireland*.

William Setwyn, Esq; counsellor at law, solicitor to the excise, and one of the commissioners of bankrupts.

5. This morning about one a clock, died of a violent fever, at his house in *Privy-Garden*, in the 66th year of his age, the most noble John duke of *Montague*, marquis of *Montbermer*, earl of *Montague*, viscount *Montbermer*, and baron *Montague* of *Boughton*, one of the lords of his majesty's most hon. privy council, master-general of the ordnance, master of the great wardrobe, col. of the 2d reg. of dragoon guards, gen. of horse, one of the knights of the most noble order of the *Garter*, grand master of the order of the *Bath*, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of *Northamptonshire* and *Warwickshire*, master of *Geddington chace*, warden of the *West* bailiwick in *Rockingham Forest*, lord proprietor and captain general of the islands of *St. Lucia* and *St. Vincent* in *America*, and a brother of the *Royal Society*. On *Oct. 20, 1715*, at the coronation of his late majesty, he was lord high constable of *England*, and carried the sceptre with the cross at the coronation of his present majesty. His grace married, in 1705, the lady *Mary Churchill*, fourth and youngest daughter, and one of the co-heirs to his grace John duke of *Marlborough*; by whom he had issue, first, John, marquis of *Montbermer*, born *Nov. 1, 1706*, and died *Aug. 26, 1711*; second, lady *Isabella Montague*, married to *William*, late duke of *Manchester*; third, lady *Eleanor Montague*, born *March 9, 1708-9*, who died an infant; fourth, lady *Mary Montague*, married to *George*, the present earl of *Cardigan*; also *George* and *Edward Churchill*, marquesses of *Montbermer*, who died infants. His grace dying without issue male, the title is extinct. (See p. 297.)

6. Sir *Francis Lamman*, knt. at his seat at *Northaw* in *Hertfordshire*.

Mr. *William Markham* many years organist of *St. Michael's Crooked-Lane*, master of the charity-school of *Bridge* and *Candlewick* wards, and author of several books.

8. *Francis Boteler*, Esq; deputy groom-porter to his majesty.

11. *Christopher Lane*, Esq; a captain in the 3d reg. of foot guards.

12. Rt. Hon. *George* lord *Carpenter*, baron of *Killagbay*, lieut. col. of the first troop of horse-guards, and fellow of the *Royal Society*; a nobleman of the strictest probity,

probity, and most exact œconomy: He is succeeded by his only son *George*, now lord Carpenter.

17. Mr. *Philip Hart*, who had been upwards of 50 years organist of *St. Andrew's Undershaft*, and above 20 years of *St. Dionis Back Church*.

Sir *Robert Cotton*, of *Great-Gedding* in *Huntingtonshire*, bart. aged 80, a descendant of the founder of the famous *Cottonian* library.

21. *Philip Herbert*, Esq; member of parliament for the city of *Oxford*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Atkinson, late master of the free-school of *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, presented to the vicarage of *Tborp Arch*, in *Yorkshire*.—*Mr. Nathaniel Foster*, to the rectory of *Hetbe*, in *Oxfordshire*.—*Mr. Edward Hyett*, to the rectory of *Woolfnewton*, in *Monmouthshire*.—*Leonard Howard*, D. D. to the rectory of *St. George*, *Southwark*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOHN Ponsonby, of *Hale*, Esq; appointed sheriff of *Cumberland*, in the room of *Henry Richmond Brougham*, Esq; deceased.—*Rt. Hon. George lord Anson*, made vice-admiral of *Great Britain*, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof, and also lieut. of the navies and seas of *Great Britain*, in the room of *Sir John Norris*, knt. deceased.—*William Rowley*, Esq; made rear-admiral of *Great Britain*, and the admiralty thereof, and rear-admiral of the navies and seas of *Great Britain*.—*Sir Chaloner Ogle*, made admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet, in the room of *Sir John Norris*, deceased.—*Hon. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams*, knight of the *Bath*, and *John Anstis*, Esq; garter principal king of arms, appointed his majesty's plenipotentiaries at the court of *Anspach*, to invest the margraves with the habit and ensigns of the most noble order of the garter. (See p. 252.)—*William Mount*, Esq; of *Tower-hill*, chosen treasurer of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, in the room of *Anthony Walburge*, Esq; deceased; and *Dr. Adams*, chosen physician, in the room of *Dr. Hall*, who resign'd.—*Laurence Stringer*, Esq; made a captain, and *Robert Brown*, Esq; a cornet, in *Sir John Ligonier's* reg. of horse.—*Capt. Francis Strutton*, made chief engineer at *Landguard Fort*.—*Robert Barber*, Esq; appointed solicitor to the excise, in the room of *Mr. Seivyn*, deceased.—*Rt. Hon. the lord chancellor*, chosen high steward of the university of *Cambridge*, in the room of his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, now chancellor of that university.—*Melchior Guy Dickens*, Esq; made envoy extraordinary to the empress of *Russia*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

*W*illiam Cbeerbam, late of *Southampton*, brewer and distiller.—*Ri. Hopkins*, of *Leaves*, in *Suffex*, peruke-maker.—*Tbo. Wheat*, of *East Retford*, in *Nottinghamshire*, mercer.—*Edw. Owen*, of *London*, dealer.—*John Fish* and *Thomas Fish*, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, linen-draper.—*Edw. Richardson*, late of *Leadenhall-street*, victualler.—*Martha Lee*, late of *Ramsay*, in *Essex*, widow, dealer and chapwoman.—*Jo. Fisher*, late of *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*, baker.—*Michael Elliot*, of *Newcastle upon Tyne*, cooper and butter merchant.—*Tbo. Denne*, of *Queenhithe*, ironmonger.—*David Coupar*, of *Wellington*, in *Somersetshire*, dyer.—*Jacob Cadday*, and *Samuel Hall*, of the *North Brewhouse*, in the parish of *Sulcoates*, in *Yorkshire*, common brewers.—*Ja. Fish*, of *Blackbourn*, in *Lancashire*, chapman.—*Peter Comerlan*, of *Burr-street*, by *St. Catherine's* near the *Tower*, merchant.—*Jo. Stockwell*, of *Ramsbury*, in *Wilts*, brewer.—*Newel Harris*, of *Bristol*, ironmonger.—*W. Wychingbam*, of *Lombard-street*, hqstler.—*Ann Fowke*, of *St. Martin's-lane*, engine-maker.—*Francis Smith*, late of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, victualler.—*Tbo. Basnet*, of *St. James's*, *Westminster*, coachmaker.—*Fra. Newland*, of *Deptford*, ropemaker.—*John Jones*, of *Bristol*, apothecary and merchant.—*Ambrose Pensound*, of *Dartmouth*, *Devon*, merchant and scrivener.—*Ro. Birch*, late of *Salford*, in *Lancashire*, woollen draper.—*Michael Longridge*, late of *Wallthorpe*, in *Northumberland*, ale and beer brewer and maltster.—*Ri. Uffindale*, late of *Lincoln*, innholder.—*Samuel Peter Lechigary*, and *James Lyx*, of *Exon*, merchants.—*Ed. P. Newwhite*, of *Lavenham*, in *Suffolk*, staymaker and maltster.—*Jo. Hooper*, of *Tower-Hill*, merchant.—*Ro. Johnson*, of *Scarborough*, flax-dresser.—*John Cook*, now or late of *Long Acre*, ironmonger.—*John Christian Rubel*, of *London*, linen-draper.—*Edward Hit*, the eldest, late of *Beamister* in *Dorsetshire*, maltster.—*Robert Harrow*, of *Chebbunt*, in *Hertfordshire*, dealer.—*Thomas Heard*, of *London*, merchant.—*Thomas Peacock*, now or late of *Boston*, buyer of wool, trader, and dealer.—*John Gibsan*, of *St. Paul*, *Covent-Garden*, upholder.—*John Mac Kaig* and *J. Goodwin*, of *Mansfield* in *Nottinghamshire*, linen-draper and partners.—*Samuel Black*, of *Romsey* in *Hampshire*, linen-draper.—*James Shruder*, of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, goldsmith.—*George Stowin*, of *Crowle*, in *Lincolnshire*, grazier and dealer.—*Stephen Fry*, of *Friday-street* innholder and carrier.—*Thomas Hill*, of *Primrose-street*, in the parish of *St. Botolph without Bishopgate*, brewer.—*Thomas Roberson*, of *Coleman-street*, carpenter.—*John White*, late of *Castle-Cary*, in *Somersetshire*, serge-maker.—*Nic. Crimshaw*, of *Blackburn*, in *Lancashire*, chapman.

PRICES of STOCKS in JULY, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK OF INDIA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	SOUTH SEA STOCK.	4 per Cent.	Bank An.	3 per Cent.	India Bonds.	Wind at Deal.	Weather.	BILL of Mortality from June 27, to July 25.	
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	80s a 79	S. E.	London.	Chriff.	Males 511
Sunday	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	79s a 76	E. by N.	very hot	Femal. 512	1033
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	77s a 79	E.	fair hot	Males 781	1586
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	78s a 79	S. W.	fair hot	Femal. 805	539
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	79s a 80	N. W.	coolish	Died under 2 Years old	125
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	80s a 81	S. E.	warm	Between 2 and 5	49
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	81s a 84	S. E. by E.	cloudy hot	5 and 10	52
Sunday	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	84s a 85	E. S. E.	cloudy hot	10 and 20	147
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	84s a 81	S. E.	moderate	20 and 30	178
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	80s a 82	E. by N.	fultry	30 and 40	176
136 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	81s a 82	S. W.	rain fultry	40 and 50	128
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	81s a 85	S. W.	fair rain	50 and 60	101
Sunday	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	84s a 83	S. W.	fair cloudy	60 and 70	64
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 84	S. W.	rain	70 and 80	24
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	85s a 85	S. W.	fair	80 and 90	3
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	85s a 86	S. W.	fair	90 and 100	1536
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	85s a 88	S. W. by W.	rain	Within the Walls	115
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	88s a 90	S. S. W.	wind rain	Without the Walls	374
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	89s a 90	S. S. W.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey	730
Sunday	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	91s a 90	S. by E.	fair	City & Sub. W. gl.	167
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	90s a 88	S. E.	rain	Weekly July	1586
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	88s a 82	S. W.	fair	4	411
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 79	S. W.	fair	11	394
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	81s a 78	S. by W.	fair	18	422
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 79	S. W.	fair	25	159
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 78	S. by W.	fair	Wheaten Peck Loaf 11. 10d.	1586
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 79	S. W.	fair	Wheat 29s. to 31s. per Quar.	
137	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	101 1/2	83s a 79	S.	fair		

Friday the 11th inst. N. S. The states general of the united provinces resolved to negotiate the sum of 7,500,000 *Florins* by way of lottery, on account of the generality: This lottery is to consist of 7500 tickets, of 1000 *Florins* each, one half to be paid in ready money, and the other in government bills for things furnished, or services performed for the state, since 1741 inclusive: The highest prize to be 100,000 *Florins*, and the lowest 1000: The possessors to have *three and a half per cent.* interest, to commence the 1st of *January* next, and the principal to be paid in 34 years: And to encourage people to become adventurers, the whole amount of the prizes is to be 8,000,000 of *Florins*; so that the state must pay 500,000 *Florins* more than it receives; which shews, that the people of *Holland* are not such fools as they are in other countries, where the adventurers often pay a premium for leave to risk their money in a lottery.

As the riotous spirit still continues among the people in the united provinces, a dangerous insurrection happened the first of this month at *Holwert* and *Ternaard* in *Friesland*, where a great number of the common people assembled in such arms as they could provide, with a design to set aside the assessment lately established *. This insurrection was, it seems, designed to be general all over the province, but it broke out at *Holwert* three days before the appointed time, which gave the magistrates an opportunity to prevent its coming to a head in any other place; and at *Holwert* it was easily quelled by sending thither a detachment from the garison *Leeuwarden*.

From *Paris* we hear, that his excellency the earl of *Albemarle*, the *British* ambassador, arrived there the 25th inst. N. S. and from the same place we have an account, that there is a prodigious scarcity of corn in all the southern provinces of *France*, where it has not for some time been under *ten livres* a bushel, and that at *Lyons* it now sells for 22; but his most christian majesty has ordered his intendants to endeavour to furnish them with such a quantity of all sorts, as may supply their present necessities.

From *Spain* we are advised, that his catholic majesty has obtained from the pope a bull, empowering him to raise *three per cent.* out of all church revenues in *Peru* and *Mexico* annually, which it's thought will add greatly to the publick revenue of that monarchy: That his majesty has sent the strictest orders to all the governors in *America*, to put an end to the illicit trade carried on there by foreigners; and that the rich fleet under admiral *Reggio* from the *Havanna* was arrived at *Corrunna*, with a vast quantity of treasure on board, besides other valuable effects.

Our foreign *Gazettes* have not yet given any certain account of the young pretender, but the most probable is that we had about a month since from *Bologna*, of his being incog. at a country house between that city and *Ferrara*. However, letters by the last mail from *Rome* say, that he still continues incognito at *Venice*, and that the pope had sent for the cardinal his brother, and desired him to use his interest with his father, to manage matters so as to get him to return to *Rome*.

From *Malta* we have an account of that *Island's* having been in the most imminent danger of being delivered up to the *Turks*, by a conspiracy among the slaves, set on foot and contrived by the *Bashaw* of *Rhodes*, who has been for some time a prisoner there, but allowed to go at large upon the solicitations of *France*. The conspirators had laid their plot to massacre the grand master, and the knights, upon the festival of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, on which day the inhabitants of *Malta* resort in great numbers to pay their devotions at *Veletta*, a place upon the island celebrated on account of *St. Paul's* being shipwreck'd there, as he was going to *Rome*; so that the city seems yearly on that day as if it were deserted. The conspirators had, it seems, a correspondence with the *Ottoman* port, and expected that several *Turkish* armed vessels and a squadron of *Barbary* corsairs, would by that day be hovering upon the coasts of that island to assist them in their design; but the whole was discovered by a *Gracian* merchant, who gave private intelligence of it to the grand master and by that means all the conspirators were seized at once.

And from *Berne*, in *Swisseland*, we have an account of a dangerous conspiracy's having been lately discovered there, the design of which was to have overturned the present government, and, it is said, to have murdered all the members of the present regency: It was to have been executed in this manner: In the night between the 5th and 6th inst. N. S. one lieutenant *Fouetter* was to find access to the secretary who kept the keys of the city gates, whom he was to murder, and by that means possess himself of the keys: After which he was to run directly and open one of the city gates, to let in a number of armed peasants, who were to be ready for that purpose, and being joined with their associates in the city, they were to seize upon and confine or murder all the present magistrates, and every one that offered any resistance: Then their chief leader, one capt. *Henzi*, was to have been proclaimed dictator, consul, and deliverer of the republick of *Berne*, as appears by a manifesto they had prepared to publish, which has been since seized. Di-

* See our Magazine for July last, p. 335, and that for January last, p. 47.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSIAL.

1. **E**rasmus's Preface to his Paraphrase on the Gospel of St. *Matthew*, and the Apostolical Epistles, pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

2. A short System of useful Informations and Instructions, pr. 2d. *Trye*.

3. A modest Defence of Mr. *Wingfield's* Sermon. By *Martin de la Garde*, pr. 6d. *Withers*.

4. A farther Enquiry into the Mosaick Account of the Fall. By *Thomas [Sberlock]* Lord Bishop of *London*, pr. 1s. *Whiston*.

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6. A Letter in Defence of Dr. *Middleton*, pr. 6d. *Payne*.

7. A Charge to the Clergy belonging to the Archdeaconry of *Middlesex*. By *F. Allen*, D. D. pr. 6d. *Shuckburgh*.

Biography, History, and Heraldry.

8. * A Journey from *Aleppo* to *Jerusalem* at *Easter*, 1677. 7th Edition. By *Henry Maundrell*, M. A. pr. 5s. *Meadows*.

9. The Eloge of Professor *Boerhaave*. By Mr. *Fontenelle*. Translated into English by *William Burton*, M. D. pr. 1s. *Lintot*.

10. The Life of *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Egypt*, pr. 1s. *Cooper*.

11. *London* and *Middlesex* illustrated; by a true and explicit Account of the Names, Residence, Genealogy, and Coat Armour of the Nobility, principal Merchants, and other eminent Families: All blazoned in their proper Colours, with References thereunto. By *John Warburton*, Esq; *Somerset Herald*, F. R. S. Printed by C. and J. *Ackers*, in St. *John's-Street*; and Sold by *R. Baldwin*, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*, pr. 2s. 6d. stitched in Blue Covers.

GEOGRAPHY and PHILOSOPHY, &c.

12. *Harmoniacks*: Or, The Philosophy of Musical Sounds. By *Robert Smith*, D. D. F. R. S. pr. 6s. *Whiston*.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

16. Antient and present State of Military Law in *Great Britain*, consider'd, pr. 1s. *Owen*.

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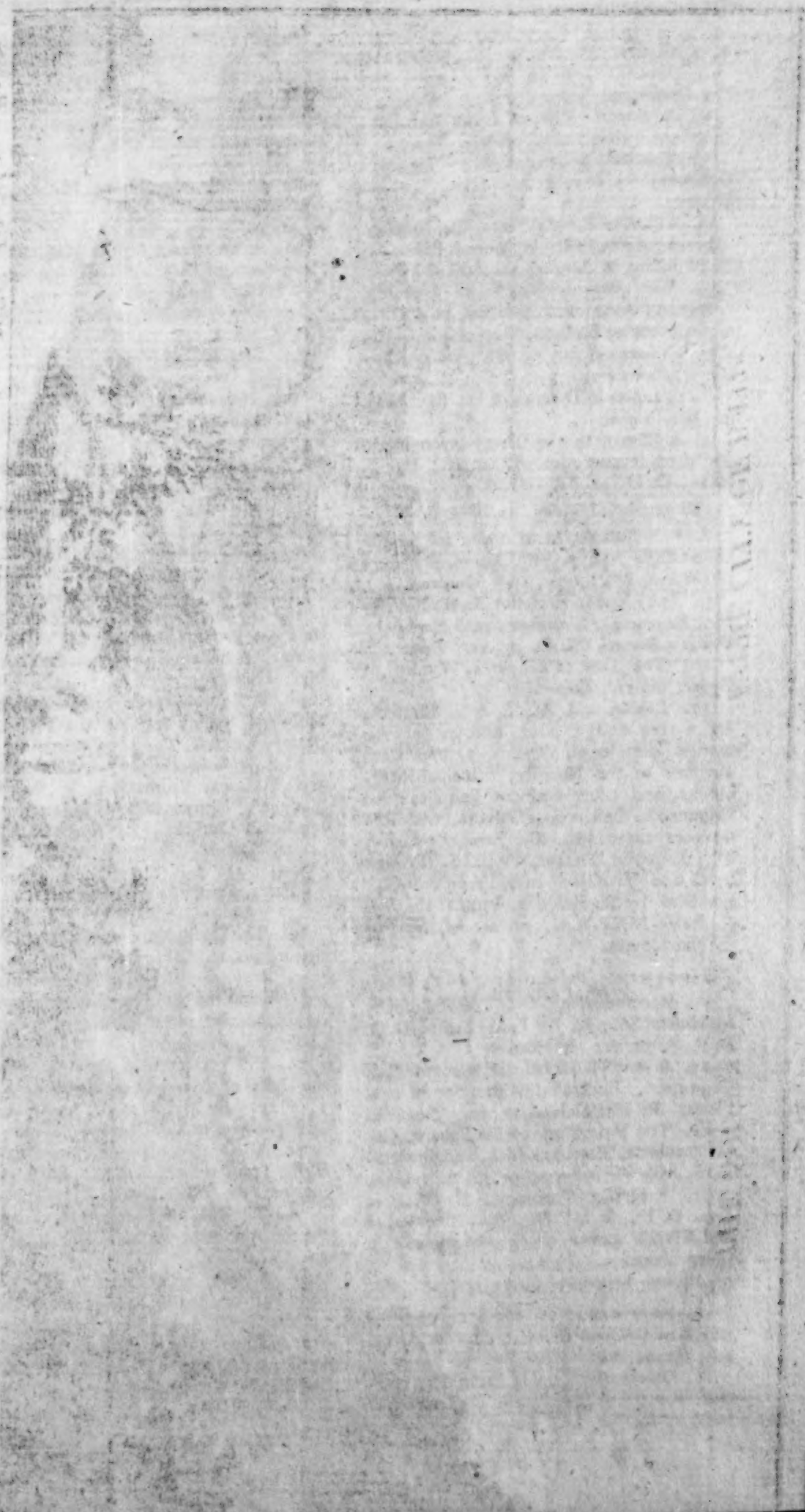
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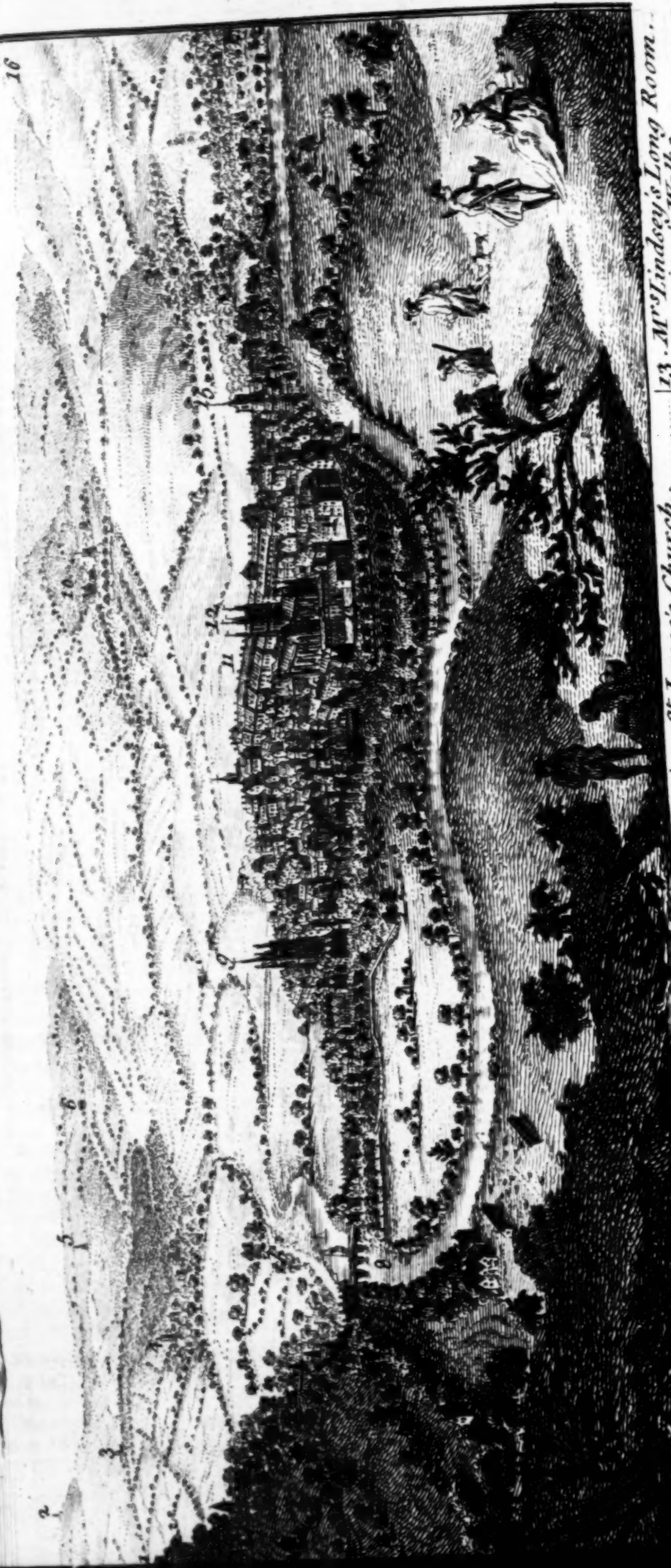
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